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THE MADRAS
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
OR
INDIA RECORDER,

FOR

Vol. V. DECEMBER. No. VI.

1807.

Original Communications, &c.

To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.

SIR,

In the leiſure which a ſlow recovery has afforded, I have, for want of better employment, endeavoured to collect ſome of thoſe *idioms* which that eccentric genius Swift ſays, in a letter to Dr. Sheridan, are, when tranſlated by a ſkilful hand, "the moſt uſeful as well as ornamental parts of human learning." I have alſo glanced a little at what he terms their *Latino Anglicus*; and although I have the higheſt opinion of the works of the Dean, I cannot help thinking that he is, in his ideas, rather too ſanguine reſpecting this mode of "inſtructing Princes and Great Miniſters, and diſtributing praiſe and cenſure with the utmoſt impartiality and juſtice;" but as further remarks upon this point are of too much importance for the preſent ſpeculation, I ſhall waive them, in order to come to another letter, in which, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, he condeſcends to deſcend from thoſe exalted perſons, and to give us a ſtring of obſervations applicable to the days of the week, which, he ſays, are very ingenious, and proper for the in-

formation of boys and girls, that they may *not forget* to reckon them.

How in the ordinary courſe of things, boys or girls could forget to reckon the days of the week, which are impreſſed upon their minds by the play-time afforded by ſchool relaxation, (which I once heard a maſter dignify by the appellation of *literary leiſure,*) and therefore in which they are ſo materially intereſted, it is not eaſy to conceive. But however this may be, it is not the objection which I have to the epithetical obſervations of the Dean upon their progreſſion: thoſe, I think, are not ſufficiently clear and preciſe to be uſeful; for although I know that from ſhort apophthegms of this nature, ſpecially if in rhyme, much good has been derived, of which I could quote ſeveral remarkable inſtances, but for the ſake of brevity ſhall confine myſelf to one, from the ignenious works of Poor Robin, viz.

"Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November," &c.

Yet as this, like thoſe beautiful and elegant arithmetical verſifications which I have ſeen, certainly fixes dates and calculations deep in our memories, and is at once remarkable for its terſeneſs and perſpicuity, I muſt further obſerve, that I think it ſuperior in utility to the diurnal obſervations of the Dean, of which, as we have now happily arrived at them, you will judge.

"*Sunday's a Pun-day.*"

Why a Pun-day? He could not mean the practice of punning from the pulpit ſo prevalent above a century before the date of the letter to which I have alluded, becauſe in the time of Swift it had totally ſubſided among the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church; and when I mention the names of Sherlock, Hare, Gibſon, Secker, and Rundell, it will call to your recollection thoſe of many other divines whoſe ſermons, while they reflect the higheſt honour on the age in which they were promulgated, may ſerve as models for every other. Yet if he did not mean that, what did he mean?

"*Monday's a Dun-day.*"

This appellation, I preſume, aroſe from a cuſtom ſtill prevalent, of the landlords of the poor collecting their weekly rents on Monday morning.

"*Tueſday's a News day.*"

This, probably, the publication of a weekly paper on this day will explain.

"*Wednesday's a Friend's day.*"

This being in most cities one of the market-days, the Dean, it is likely, thought rendered people more liable to visits from their friends, during the course of it, than most of the others.

"*Thursday's a Cursed day.*"

"*Friday's a Dry day.*"

These appellations are to me wholly inexplicable.

"*Saturday's the latter Day.*"

This sufficiently explains itself. But if any of your ingenious Correspondents will solve my difficulties, and correct any mistakes I may have made with respect to the other days, they will, Mr. Editor, while they elucidate one of those parts of the works of the Dean that, I think, wants elucidation, at the same time, in all probability, show us, that he has not, even in his careless moments, *trifled* without having in view some useful, and consequently moral, purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

December 2, 1807. A. B. C.

EARL OF MOIRA.

"*Hunc solem, et stellas, et decedentia certis*
"*Tempora momentis, sunt qui formidine nulla,*
"*Imbuti spectent.*" HOR. *Ep.* vi. lib. i.

DR. CONYERS MIDDLETON, in his celebrated life of Cicero, notices one great fault in biographers. "They work up their characters as painters do their portraits; taking the praise of their art to consist, not in copying, but in adorning nature; not in drawing a just resemblance, but in giving a fine picture, or exalting the man into the hero."

With the nobleman whose genealogy we trace, and whose actions we record in the present essay, we shall study to avoid this venial error.

Sir John Rawdon, in March 1717, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that

country. By this lady he had four ſons and a daughter, and dying the 2d of February, 1724, in the 34th year of his age, he was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who was created Lord Rawdon of Moira, in the county of Down, when he was about thirty years of age, (April 9th, 1750,) and he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Moira, on December 15, 1761. He married at the concluſion of the year 1741, Helena Perceval, youngeſt ſiſter of the Earl of Egmont, by whom he had two daughters. That lady dying on the 11th June, 1746, in the December following he married Anne, daughter of Trevor Viſcount Hillsborough, who, dying without iſſue, Auguſt 1, 1751, on the 26th February, the following year, he married Elizabeth Haſtings, eldeſt daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had ſeven ſons and four daughters.

Francis, the preſent Earl, was born December, 1754, and was created a Baron of Great Britain, March 4, 1783, and ſucceeded his father, John, the late Earl of Moira, 20th June 1793.

It is a leſs inſtructive employment of the human mind to trace the correſpondence of events from their remote cauſes, the conſiſtency than the coincidence of character, from the feebleneſs of infancy to the fulneſs of manhood. It is related of Themiſtocles, "that while amuſing himſelf with ſome play-mates, a man with a cart approached the ring, and would have ſpoiled the game. Themiſtocles at firſt expoſtulated in vain: he then laid himſelf down at the wheel, ſo that the ſmalleſt advance of the cart muſt have cruſhed him to death. Now, rejoined he, proceed. The cartman trembled, and was ſo awed by his courage, that he patiently waited until the game was over." The heroiſm which the Grecian boy thus diſplayed, was afterwards exerted to the terror of the Perſian tyrant, beneath the Promontory of Artemiſium, and to the deſtruction of his fame on the ſhores of Salamis.

Similar appearances of naſcent intrepedity ſhewed themſelves in the early amuſements of Lord Rawdon. At the age of ten years he had procured a little battery of braſs guns, which he pointed at a ponderous folio, a rampart impenetrable to this pigmy artillery: and even at this period he had a leſſon on the hazard of war, and the conſequences of indiſcreet courage, which would have cooled the ardour of a ſpirit leſs enterpriſing. One of the cannon burſt, and by the accident he was ſeverely wounded.

The entire purſuits of early life ſeemed to have been under the guidance of this native fire, ſuch characters as thoſe of Miltiades and Leonidas, of Phocion and Iphicrates, elevated his infant ſoul

to rapture. However mild and generous his nature, even in its coarſeſt form, there was ſomething in hardihood which commanded his veneration.

> " *The captive cannibal, oppreſt with chains,*
> " *Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;*
> " *Of nature fierce, untameable and proud,*
> " *He bids defiance to the gaping croud;*
> " *And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs, as he lies,*
> " *With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.*"

But at the ſame time that he admired the energies of ſuch a character, he deteſted its ferocity; and the whole hiſtory of his life diſplays the combination of courage the moſt deſperate, and benevolence the moſt refined.

It is frequently the unfortunate ſituation of youths deſtined to the army, to be introduced to its employments, and to the ſcenes of public life with which they are connected, before they have had time to acquit themſelves in thoſe ſtudies on which their utility and importance in future life ſo materially depend: entering life with a mind uniformed, they only diſcern in ſociety vacuity, from the defect of their own mental optics; and thoſe men on whom the protection of a country depends, who ſhould harangue embattled armies with the eloquence of Ulyſſes, and conduct them to feats of daring with the rapidity of Diomede, are fitted only to prattle at a lady's toilette, and amble down the walks of life. The young Rawdon had been taught by the Roman ſatiriſt what were the occupations and duties of a ſoldier.

> " *Auguſtam, amici pauperiem pati*
> *Robuſtus acri militia puer*
> *Condiſcat; et Parthos feroces*
> *Vexet eques metuendus haſta;*
> *Vitamque ſub die, et trepidis agat*
> *In rebus:* HOR. c. ii. lib. iii.

Lord Rawdon enjoyed the benefits of a regular education, and before his introduction into the army, made the tour of the continent. Whether he be more diſtinguiſhed as a ſoldier or a ſenator, we ſhall not decide: the momentous tranſactions in which he was concerned, both in his military and legiſlative capacity, oblige us to conſider them ſeparately; perhaps we are inclined to determine, that whatever was the direction of his early inclinations,

whatever his courage and conduct in the field of battle, the maxims of humanity are those that are nearest his heart, and form the most prominent feature in his character.

In the year 1775, the unfortunate war with America commenced, which exhausted fifty millions of money, and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, in a contest productive of nothing but disgrace and mortification. It was at this time, at about the age of twenty-one years, that Lord Rawdon embarked with the regiment into which he had lately entered for the colonies. The earliest resistance was made in Massachusett's. At the latter end of May, General's Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrived at Boston, and had under their command 10,000 men, when Washington, Gates, Ward and Lee, commanded for the colonies. The English, weary of inaction, resolved to possess themselves of the heights of Dorchester, to the south of the town of that name, and when the morning arrived appointed for the enterprise, (16th June), they unexpectedly discovered a redoubt and entrenchment, which had been thrown up during the night to the north of Boston, on Bunker's Hill. It was immediately determined to attack this post. Three thousand chosen troops, under General Howe, advanced with a firm and deliberate step; the Americans appeared to make no resistance, and continued under arms until the English had approached within about sixty yards; they then directed a furious fire, which threw the King's troops into confusion. After being rallied by their officers, they again advanced, a second and terrible discharge renewed the same consequences—a third attack, assisted by the cannon from the ships and batteries, was more successful; and the provincials, with inconsiderable loss, abondoned their entrenchments, and fled across the isthmus to Cambridge. In this affair, which was expected to be so trifling, eleven hundred were killed or wounded, and among these were eighty-nine officers. At this time Lord Rawdon was lieutenant in the fifth company of granadiers, the whole of which was cut to pieces, excepting seven; he received two shots in his cap, but suffered no wound; and so strongly was general Burgoyne persuaded, that the present conduct of the young soldier was the indication of his future glory, that he thus strongly expressed his sense of it in the terms of his dispatch: "Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." He was afterwards present at the storming of Fort Clinton; and in 1778, before he was four and twenty, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and General Howe having resigned, he was appointed Adjutant General to

the British forces, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. He now held an important station; and the honor of the country, and the preservation of a numerous body of men, depended on his fortitude and discretion. He distinguished himself in the Jerseys, at the battle of Monmouth Court-House, and at the siege of Charlestown. Notwithstanding his youth, the courage and wisdom he had shewn, obtained him a separate command.

The scene of his duty was in South Carolina, and his object was to maintain his ground there with a very small force in the face of a powerful army, until the approach of his superior officer.* In this design he completely succeeded. On the arrival of Lord Cornwallis he was subordinate to that general, and in the battle of Camden marched in the onset, when one of the most distinguished victories was obtained in the whole progress of the war.

The character Lord Rawdon had now established made him considered as the fit officer to be appointed on services of great danger and responsibility. Cornwallis marching northward with a principal force, Lord Rawdon was left with a very small division in South Carolina, where he had occasion, in February 1781 to oppose two American generals, who possessed independant commands. The skill of officers is more completely displayed under such circumstances, than on those occasions, on which the tongue of history is so loud and verbose. The manœuvres of a centurion's guard, with the prudence most successfully to œconomise human life on the one side, and to be prodigal in human slaughter on the other, have often required more knowledge in military tactics than the conduct of the hosts of Darius and Mithridates. On this occasion the intrusion of the American generals on the district of Lord Rawdon was ineffectual, the rapidity of his appearance, and the countenance which his small force ever supported, resisted their attempts.

Lord Rawdon retaining his post in South Carolina, General Green resolved to dislodge him. While the American General was waiting, encamped on Hobkirk Hill, his lordship determined to begin the attack in the hostile camp before the whole of the artillery and reinforcements of the enemy should arrive. The superiority of regular discipline and consummate skill has been seldom more conspicuously shewn than on this occasion; the numerous troops of the enemy were routed, and the glory of the British arms was maintained in one of the most hazardous enterprises of the war, which nothing but the fortitude of the commander would

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* See Monthly Register, page 65:

have undertaken, and nothing but the peculiarity of the circumſtances would have juſtified.

About this period the Engliſh affairs in America began viſibly to decline, and a retreat became neceſſary. Lord Cornwallis had returned to South Carolina, which it was now determined to evacuate. The retreat was conducted under Lord Rawdon, on account of the ſevere indiſpoſition of the chief in command: he retired to Camden, which he was ſoon obliged to evacuate: he then purſued the route of General Green, who fled before him and afterwards held the command of Charleſtown. Soon after this his lordſhip underwent a ſevere trial: at the moment when his ſervices, were moſt eſſential to his country, when the Engliſh affairs were at an ebb ſo low as to be in a ſtate almoſt of ultimate deſertion, a dangerous indiſpoſition ſeized him, in conſequence of the inclemencies of the climate. The movement of the army was neceſſary, yet he was incapable of conducting it, a paroxyſm ſuſpended his corporeal powers: the inſtant it ſubſided he aſcended a cart, and from thence iſſued his orders during the march: he could encounter any enemy but diſeaſe, by this alone he was vanquiſhed, and he was compelled to ſet ſail for England. Having embarked on board a packet he was taken by the Glorieuſe, and ſent into Breſt, and the French had the ſatisfaction to conquer on the ſea the man who was invincible by land. After this interruption he arrived in England, where in ackowledgement of his ſervices, he was created a peer of Great Britain. The arms and name of Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon, were aſſumed by him on the death of his uncle, and he ſucceed to the eſtates of that noble family.

About the time of the death of his father (when he inherited the title of the Earldom of Moira, and became a peer in each of the ſiſter kingdoms) he was nominated commanding officer of a body of troops encamped near Southampton. Theſe conſiſted of ten thouſand men, the remains of the army, waſted by diſeaſe on board the tranſports, deſtined to reinforce the royaliſts in Brittany. He landed, according to his orders, at Oſtend, where the French were in poſſeſſion of the whole country. In the ſight of a powerful enemy, he was conſtrained to force his way, without either tents or baggage, to join the army under the Duke of York, which had retreated from Tourney to Antwerp. The French took poſſeſſion of the country as he withdrew, but without daring to intercept his paſſage, ſo that, by great exertion, he accompliſhed the immediate object of his expedition, joining his royal highneſs on the 8th of July.

During his command of the emigrants in Hampſhire, in the year 1795, he neither accepted pay or compenſation in any form, although the munificence of his diſpoſition exerciſed towards the gallant exiles of France, occaſioned a prodigious expenditure of his own revenues. Lord Moria in the affair of Queberon, during the ſummer of that year, did not receive the confidence from the ſervants of the crown, which was ſo congenial with the liberality of his own mind, and ſo richly deſerved by the ſervices he had rendered his country: in conſequence of this pernicious reſerve, the intimates of his boſom, and the companions of his table, under the Count de Puiſaye and major general Graham, were diſmiſſed on that expedition, and thoſe characters of the ancient hereditary ariſtocracy of France, who had ſought refuge in the hoſpitality of this country, whoſe talents and whoſe virtues had rendered them worthy the friendſhip of Lord Moira, were conſigned to inevitable deſtruction. A tempeſt carried the Britiſh troops far from the ſcene of action, and Lord Moira, who had no concern either in the project or the execution of it, ſuffered only, and ſevere was the endurance, in the perſon of his friends.

In the preceding obſervations we have endeavoured to give a curſory account of the deſcent, education, and military hiſtory of the Earl of Moira.

REFLECTIONS OCCASIONED BY THE DISCOVERY OF THE TWO NEW PLANETS.

AFTER the unwearied labours of Huygens and Caſſini, for more than half a century, the attention of aſtronomers was chiefly directed to improve the theories, and correct the calculations of their predeceſſors The invention of reflecting and achromatic teleſcopes was, for many years, unattended with any important diſcovery in the heavens; in proportion to the facility of making obſervations, the zeal of philoſophers appeared to decline. To Dr. Herſchell we are indebted for the revival of thoſe reſearches, which have greatly enlarged our views of the univerſe, have added three primary planets to the ſolar ſyſtem, and diſcovered ſuch a multitude of cometary bodies, as to make it doubtful "whe- "ther they are to be enumerated by hundreds or by thouſands"— (Lalande Hiſtoire Aſtron. 1801.) A variety of reflections ſuggeſt themſelves on the diſcovery of our two neighbours, Ceres

and Pallas, whose bulk appears so diminutive compared with that of the Earth, or any of the primary planets. The planet Pallas is stated by Dr. Herschell, to be only ninety five miles in diameter, and Ceres about one-seventh of the diameter of the Earth. If the other orbs, which roll around the Sun, and are subjected to the same laws as the Earth, like it, are the abodes of sentient and intellectual beings, it is reasonable to believe that the inhabitants of each bear some relative proportion to their respective magnitude. We may also suppose that their rivers and seas, their mountains* and valleys, their waves and tempests, have the same proportion, and are suited to the size of the inhabitants.

The size of a man is admirably adapted to his situation; had he the stature of a Brobdignag it would be attended with many obvious inconveniences, and must have lessend the number which the Earth is capable of supporting; had he been of pigmy make, like the natives of Lilliput, he could not have traversed the snows of winter, scaled the summit of the Alps, have penetrated the mine, or launched his bark upon the roaring waves, and braved the fury of contending elements. Applying these analogies to the newly discovered planets, and comparing their diameters and bulk with the earth, we may expect the inhabitants of Ceres not to exceed the height of nine or ten inches, and those of Pallas will scarcely rise to one.

Although it would be limiting our ideas of the variety of nature to suppose the human form alone capable of rationality, or that other senses than ours may not be enjoyed by the inhabitants of distant parts of the universe, yet as all the planets in our system are, in many respects, similar, differing only in degrees of magnitude, quantities of light, or time of their periodical revolution, we may expect the modes of animated existence on each not essentially to vary from those we observe on the earth. The Ceresians are, probably, in reality what the dean of St. Patrick described the Lilliputians, and the rational beings on Pallas not larger than beetles, whose actions we could scarcely observe without the assistance of the microscope. Our ideas of magnitude are merely relative to the objects around us, and have no necessary connection with intelligence or sensation: the organs of a mite are as perfect, and probably as numerous, as those of the elephant, and the minute animalculæ in pepper-water, although many hundred

* It may be objected that the mountains in the moon are higher than those of the earth, but the uncertainty attending the measurement of small angles, and the difference of opinion of astronomers make this doubtful.

thousands swim in a single drop, are as well formed and as curiously organized as the huge leviathan.

Let us suppose ourselves carried to the planet Ceres, amidst all the noise and bustle of one of its most flourishing cities; let us attend the courts of justice, and see the learned sages on the bench, in all the solemnity of legal decision, their heads enveloped in full bottomed wigs the size of a wren's nest, with the most pompous gravity, deliver the oracles of the law from mouths not wider than a barley corn.*

"——— *Spectatum admissi risum teneatis.*

Let us observe the dignity of their senators, the splendor of their monarchs, or the honours paid to some conquering six-inch hero, who has made the universe tremble, at his frown. The ponderous gates open, and, from a palace as large as a bureau, behold the mighty warrior advances, mounted on an animal the height of a tom cat: he waves his sword; the assembly prostrate themselves before him, he speaks, and the fate of nations depends upon his word. Should we turn with contempt from this arrogance of pigmy pride, or feel an unsupportable convulsion of laughter at this effort to weild, with tiny arm, the sceptre of Jove; let us recollect that such would be the emotions of contempt or ridicule felt by a native of Saturn or Jupiter, were he to visit our planet, and observe man, proud man.

Can the difference of six feet or six inches change the nature of moral relations? Can virtue or vice be measured by a scale of height and bulk? Why should we feel contempt for the Ceresian, when the same solemn farce, acted by our fellow beings, would inspire us with reverence? We may, perhaps, find a solution to this question, in the moral constitution of man. Those real virtues, which are essential to the welfare of society, cannot be made ridiculous or contemptible by any change in our ideas of the magnitude of the being who exerts them, whilst the assumed pomp, the formal gravity, the solemn grimace, which bad taste and bad principles have taught us to revere, need only to be slightly separated from the impressions with which they were associated, and we immediately perceive their contemptible inanity. In proof of this assertion, let us again suppose ourselves amongst the Ceresi-

* Lorsque on voit un chancelier avec sa simarre *(long robe)*, sa large peruke et son air composé, il n'est point de tableau plus plaisant á se faire, que de se peindre ce même chancelier consomant l'œuvre du mariage. MONTAIGNE.

ans, not viewing the pride of courts and camps, but obſerving them occupied in works of utility, in the promotion of ſcience, or the diffuſion of happineſs. Could we ſee their affectionate ſolicitude for their offspring, their readineſs to perform the kind offices of friendſhip and humanity, and not feel our hearts warmed with a ſympathetic glow of delight; the ſmile which this diminutive figure at firſt excited, would ſoon be changed to the ſettled expreſſion of complacent ſatisfaction.

The only advantage which it is probable we can draw from the diſcovery of thoſe heavenly bodies, that are too remote, or too minute to be obſerved without the aid of the teleſcope, will be to improve our mind by correcting or enlarging our views of nature, or to amuſe a ſolitary hour by contemplating ſome of the poſſible varieties of exiſtence contained in the univerſe. The celebrated Dr. Haley carried theſe conjectural ſpeculations ſo far, as to emagine the earth and other planets compoſed of many concentric worlds within each other, and the interſtices filled with luminous atmoſpheres, to fit the ſubterranean globes for the purpoſes of life, —(Phil. Trans. No. 195.) The diſcoveries of Dr. Herſchell go far to eſtabliſh the probability of the Sun being an opake habitable world, ſurrounded with phoſphoreſcent matter. Thus without going beyond our own ſyſtem, we diſcover the poſſible modes of accommodation for myriads of ſentient beings. Should any one conſider ſuch conjectures as the idle dreams of philoſophy, and aſk what can be their utility?—We may reply in the words of Soame Jennyns (Eſſay on Time) "Whoever would enjoy ſuch "ſpeculations, muſt leave for a while the noiſy buſtle of worldly "occupations, and retire into the ſequeſtered ſhades of ſolitude "and contemplation; from whence he will return certainly not "richer, poſſibly not wiſer, but probably more ſuſceptible of "amuſement from his own company, and more able to draw en-"tertainment from his own imaginations, which in his journey "through life he will often find an acquiſition not altogether "inconſiderable.

R. B.

ON THE WRITINGS OF LICHTENBERG.

Lichtenberg, Profeſſor of Phyſics in the Univerſity of Gottingen, has become celebrated in Germany by his ſatirical talent, and his excellent commentary on the works of *Hogarth*. If, how-

ever, he had been only a repeater of *bons mots*, his name would soon be forgotten: but his great philosophical knowledge, and his uncommon enthusiasm for all that could contribute to propagate the study of nature, have justly acquired him the gratitude of the German nation. His miscellaneous works, which have just appeared, contain a number of acute remarks. The few following thoughts are taken promiscuously from that work; which is in three volumes.

"Truth has a thousand obstacles to surmount, before it can pass, in all its purity, from nature into books, and a hundred thousand others, before it can pass from books into practice. Liars by profession do it tho least evil: but the enthusiast, who raves on every kind of subject, with the audacity of a prophet, the pretended connoisseur of the human heart, who judges men definitively and unmercifully, by some one isolated action of their live; and, above all, the *good man*, who preserves a profound respect for every thing he has learned before the age of fifteen;—these are certainly the most dangerous enemies to truth."

"Past sorrows become a kind of agreeable enjoyment; we taste, with still more delight, present, past, and even future pleasures; consequently present or future sufferings only can torment us. They are right, therefore, who affirm that the sum of pleasure is much greater than the sum of pain. The former augment indefinitely by our incessant efforts to proscure ourselves agreeable sensations. We often see our wishes realized, while the dangers, which we apprehend, are for the most part chimerical."

"He who does not understand the language *of action*, i. e. that of gesture, of expression, will always be more merciless than other men. This is the reason why we are so cruel towards certain little animals."

"In order sometimes to amuse myself, I think of that missionary, who took the means of baptising at once a court full of new converts, by causing a fire engine to play on their heads: or of the sagacious translator, who rendered the following passage of Horace:—*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede*: by, "pale death strikes with his horse's foot."

"Astronomy, is perhaps, the only science, in which few discoveries have been made by chance. By it the human mind appears in all its grandeur: but, by it also, man learns how little he is."

"Man necessarily becomes a sophist and a babbler, when, while reasoning, he passes the bounds of his experience."

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, WITH HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

THE political opinions of the Earl of Chesterfield, of facetious memory, have contributed to expose to the credulous student the fallacies of the college; he has been at last instructed, that grave historians are frequently mistaken, when they attribute the changes in the institutions of makind to the decisions of senates and divans. The solemn declaimers of these councils, labouring through intricate syllogisms on the rights and wrongs, the happiness and misery of mankind, often enter the sacred halls of justice pre-determined by the smiles or the frowns of a misterss to promote the welfare or the destruction of myriads of human beings. Such is the humiliation of man, and such the influence of woman, from the time of Aspasia to the days of Antoinette. As long as Cæsar possessed the affections of every wife in Rome, it was in vain that the cornuted Tully poured forth the torrent of his eloquence, to bear away the bands of thraldom prepared by the insulting victor.

The gallantry of the French people has exposed their government, in a peculiar degree, to the influence of women; accustomed, in the ordinary intercourse of life, to prostrate themselves before these idols of their vanity or their passion, the imperial command devolved so naturally into female hands, that it appeared the only exercise of legitimate power, the only means to deprive authority of the character of brutal force, and to invest it with the awful form of divinity, to which perfect obedience is an unceasing obligation.

What is the history of Europe during the eighteenth century? There is no great public transaction in which Madame de Maintenon, Elizabeth Farnese, Maria Theresa, the second Catherine, and Marie Antoinette have not been the most powerful agents. From the death of Lewis XIV. to the accession of the last Capet, a grizette, a courtesan, and three prostituted sisters, exercised an undisputed controul over the most dignified monarchy of the continent.* These women were not contented with the humble office

* The first is Mlle. Lange, from the stews of Paris; the second is, Madame de Pompadour, who expired by poison in 1764. The three Paphian sisters were Mesdames de Mailly, de Vintimille, and de Chateauroux. Of Vintimille, it was said, by Mad. de Flavacourt, that she had the size of a grenadier, the neck of a crane, and the smell of an ape.

of pulling the ſtrings for the royal puppet behind the ſcenes, but they advanced forward on the ſtage, glittered beneath the imperial canopy, and held audiences of ſtate, in the array of Indian magnificence. Embaſſadors to theſe Cytherean Queens were not choſen for the profundity of their wiſdom, or the dignity of their ſtation, but for their ſkill in intrigue, their inſinuating addreſs, and the virility of their form. The report of a miniſter to his imperial maſter did not reſpect the great intereſts of two illuſtrious nations: he did not, for he could not, diſcuſs the principles of union, or of diſcordance in empires; but his buſineſs was to exerciſe the talents of a ſage phiſiognomiſt, to diſſect every feature of the empreſs of the hour, and while proſtrate at her feet, he pleaded all the ardent impreſſions of nature, he was inſidiouſly watching the motions of her form, and liſtening to the accents of her tongue, not to render feminine imbecility ſubſervient to his own pleaſures, (for the ſtate-ſlave has no paſſions) but to the political advantage of his ſovereign. If the hoary analiſt feel it an inſult to the importance of his profeſſion, to detail the hiſtory of the toilette, let him read the official inſtruments which paſſed during the reign of Lewis XV. between the courts of Verſailles, Vienna, and Potſdam; let him repair to Berlin, and examine the veſſels of maſſive gold, and the gems of pureſt ray, which once embelliſhed the apartments, and decorated the perſon of the authoreſs of the Seven Years War, and reduced the domain of Frederic the Great to the narrow boundary of the encampment his army occupied. After he has been ſo employed, he will condeſcend to repair with us to the palace of St. Cloud, and will acknowledge himſelf to be more advantageouſly inſtructed in affairs of ſtate, in the Pavillon de la Felicité, than in the eleven parliaments of the kingdom.

St. Cloud is watered by the river Seine, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from Paris. The origin of the name is from Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy. It has been called by the continental lawyers a ducal peerage, and was attached to the archbiſhopric of Paris, the incumbent of which, from this qualification attained the rank of Duke of St. Cloud, and peer of France. The approach to the village is over a ſtone bridge, which leads to the palace through a protracted avenue. It was occupied by the royal family in the troubleſome reign of Henry III. and here that prince fell under the hand of the aſſaſin. James Clement, a young Dominican monk, worked up to religious frenzy by his fanatical companions, of the cloiſter, iſſued from the darkneſs of his cell to the ſplendors of the palace, confident of obtaining a

heavenly crown, by wresting the earthly diadem from the head of his sacrilegious prince He procured false letters of credence, and was admitted to the royal cabinet. Having delivered his papers, he approached his sovereign, as if to impart some matter of great moment; at that instant he drew a poniard from beneath his tunic, and sheathed it in the vitals of Henry. The prince himself drew it forth from the wound, and screaming aloud for assistance, struck the monk with the reeking weapon on the forehead. The attendants rushed in, pierced the delinquet with an hundred swords, and, in the fury of their indignation, threw the mangled carcase from the window, from whence it appeared dashed to pieces on the platform. Thus fell the last prince of the illustrious house of Valois.

The palace afterwards devolved to the Goudy family, from which it was obtained by Lewis XIV. for his brother the Duke of Orleans. It is considered one of the most beautiful royal residencies of the kingdom; the situation, the views, the cascades, the woods, the statuary, and the architecture, all contribute to reward the curiosity of the spectator. Two courts appear in the front, the nearer being a terrace considerably elevated above the more remote. The building is composed of a centre and wings, the latter being united to the main building by the mediation of two pavilions. The central facade is about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and rises to the altitude of about seventy-five. On entering the inner court, in the niches of the right wing, we observed four statutes, representing Eloquence, Music, Youth, and Jollity. On the left are Momus, a Bacchante, Peace, and Riches. The most remarkable of the apartments are the celebrated gallery of Apollo, and the two saloons to which the left wing is devoted; these are connected in one line, and at the extreme open to an orangery, through which is seen, in the distance, as on the disk of a telescope, the city of Paris, and the expansive vale where it reposes. In the great saloon, which precedes the gallery, are beautiful paintings, giving the progressive history of the loves of Mars and Venus. Cupids are represented as disarming the god of his beamy terrors before he approach the yielding form of his divine mistress; but the discreet artist has given a lesson of caution to sensuality in the figure of the son of Latona, who appears as the effulgent orb of day, discovering to Vulcan the lacivious dalliance of his wife with her ardent paramour. In the gallery are represented the birth of Apollo and Diana, and various amorous stories from the classic poets.

The gardens are not in the modern ſtyle, but in the formality of the laſt century.

If our ſolemn annaliſt ſhould have condeſcended to accompany us thus far in this little circuit, and ſhall have conſidered that ſome concluſion may be drawn on the ſenſuality and the pride of courts from this deſcription, he perhaps will not be leſs inſtructed in the characters of public life, by a few moments attention to its late occupants,

It is confidently reported that Egalité (Duke of Orleans) loſt this manſion and its dependencies to Marie Antoinette at the gaming table. While it was in his princely poſſeſſion, we know that the orgies of Bacchus were held there, and that all the pranks of the Aſcolia and Dionyſia were permitted and performed. When it devolved to the ſucceſsful female competitor, it ſtill continued a temple worthy of the ſon of Semele. The queen of France forſook the magnificent palaces of the line of Bourbon, and in the Trianon and St. Cloud, devoted herſelf to thoſe feſtivities which were inconſiſtent with her ſtation as a princeſs and her delicacy as a woman. We are not diſpoſed to ſoil our pages with the obſcenities deſcribed by the pen of Soulavie;* but our annaliſt will acknowledge, that it is the duty of the hiſtorian to proclaim the vices of diſtinguiſhed characters, that mankind may not entruſt their deareſt intereſts to panders and harlots, but attend to every means of defence they can derive from equal laws and legitimate power. It is a fact which cannot be diſputed, that the acknowledged conſort of Lewis XVI. condeſcended to become an inſtrument as deſtructive to France, as the concubines of his predeceſſor; that the Pavillon de la Felicité, (for ſuch was the name ſhe aſſigned the retreat of laſcivious indulgence,) was not only the ſcene of her amours, with the Dillons and Cognis of her pleaſures, but that the arcana of the political and Cyprian cabinets were unveiled at the ſame inſtant, and St. Cloud was thus rendered the theatre of public and private proſtitution.

Theſe curſory ſtrictures on women, in a neighbouring country, remind us of the ſatirical lines of our ſportive poet ſo often quoted:

> "*In men we various ruling paſſions find;*
> *In women, two almoſt divide the kind;*
> *Thoſe, only fix'd, they firſt or laſt obey,*
> *The love of pleaſure, and the love of ſway.*"

* Memoires Hiſt. et Polit. de Louis XVI. par Soulavie.

ANECDOTES.

The Danger of Incorrect Punctuation.

Carden relates, that Martin, the abbot of Asello, in Italy, caused this inscription to be put over the gate of his abbey:

"Porta, patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto."

"*Gate be thou open, and not shut to any honest man.*"

The painter, however, by incorrectly placing the comma after the word *nulli* instead of *esto*,

("Porta patens esto nulli, claudaris honesto")

gave it this meaning:

"Gate be thou open to no one, be shut even to an honest man."

A pope passing the abbey, was so disgusted at the harshness of this inscription, that he immediately deposed the abbot.

An anonymous writer relates this anecdote—The unfortunate Edward II. lost his life by his Queen wilfully misplacing a comma in a note she sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined. It was this:

"To shed King Edward's blood refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word *refuse*,

("To shed King Edward's blood refuse,—")

it would have been a command to the keeper not to hurt the King; but the jailor understanding the Queen's note as it was written, the wretched Sovereign lost his life.

A Curious Interlude.

Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in order to influence the knights to follow him to the crusade, exhibited the following interlude:

A Saracen giant entered with an elephant bearing a tower, in which a nun, presenting the christian Church, was confined, who complained of the injuries she suffered from the infidels. Golden Fleece, king at arms, then brought before the duke a live pheasant, with a collar of gold ornamented with precious stones, when the prince and all the nobles who were present arose, and swore that they would never repose themselves in bed till they had delivered the church from Pagan oppression; and in the moment of enthusiasm the Duke requested, and easily obtained from his sub-

jects, the money to supply the expence of the expedition. Afterward a nun was introduced, with the words *divine grace* written on her forehead, and attended by twelve ladies, who represented as many virtues of religion and chivalry, and had each her name written on her shoulder. After amusing the company with a dance, they sat down to table, where, it is said, (we apprehend this is a piece of modern scandal) that Temperance ate to excess, Reason got fuddled, and Truth entertained the guests with romances.

Suicide.

Madame Auguié having been personally attached to the late Queen of France, expected to suffer under the execrable tyranny of Robespierre. She often declared to her sister, Madame Campau, that she never would wait the execution of the order of arrest, and that she was determined to die rather than fall into the hands of the executioner. Madame Campau endeavoured, by the principle of morality and philosophy to persuade her sister to abandon this desperate resolution; and in her last visit, as if she had foreseen the fate of this unfortunate woman, she added, "Wait the future with resignation, some fortunate occurrence may turn aside the fate you fear, even at the moment you may believe the danger to be greatest." Soon afterwards the guards appeared before the house where Madame Auguié resided, to take her to prison. Firm in her resolution to avoid the ignominy of execution, she ran up to the top of the house, threw herself from the balcony, and was taken up dead. As they were carrying her corpse to the grave, the attendants were obliged to turn aside to let pass—the cart which conveyed Robespierre to the scaffold!!

George I.

Of this sovereign the following pleasing trait of good-nature is related:

Soon after his accession to the throne, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire (natural daughter of James II.) was refused a passage in her carriage through St. James' Park; she in consequence wrote a letter to the King, abusing him in the grossest language, affirming he was a usurper, that she had a better right to go through the park than he, &c. &c. The King, instead of being offended, only laughed, and said,

"*Oh! la folle, la folle! qu'on la laise passér!*

"The poor woman is mad, let her pass freely!" and gave orders she should have the liberty of going through the park at her pleasure.

The Poet Roucher.

This poet, author of the beautiful work *Les Mois*, was one of the victims of Robespierre's black dictatorship. Of the many prisoners in St. Lazare none excited a higher interest. During his imprisonment he was occupied in the instruction of his son Emilius, and thus he banished the worst plague of confinement—its irksomeness. As soon as he saw the act of accusation, he was convinced of the certain fate which awaited him, and sent his son home with a portrait which *Suvet* had been taking in the jail, and with these words on a paper addressed to his wife and family.

" *Ne vous etonnez pas, objets charmans et doux!*
" *Si quelqu'air de tristesse obscurcit mon visage;*
" *Lorsqu'un savant crayon dessinait cet ouvrage,*
" *On dressait l'echafaud et je pensais a vous.*"

" Wonder not, O ye dear and delightful objects ; wonder not, if you observe a tinge of melancholy o'ershadowing my countenance; while the pencil of art was thus tracing its lineaments, my persecutors were preparing my scaffold, and my thoughts were dwelling upon you."

THE SPECTRE.

In one of those rare societies which are interesting although little known, where one may still be amused without gaming, where one may converse with that liberty which forms the charm of cultivated minds, where no pretensions but those of pleasing are shown, and no eagerness except for the acquirement of instruction, the conversation happened to turn on real objects and fantastic visions. It was attempted to assign their difference and determine their analogy; to find the relation which exists between a regular dream and a profound meditation, between an ardent contemplator, and a cold observer, between enthusiasm which depicts, and examination which demonstrates.

One of the company then advanced, that a strongly exalted imagination attested the existence of beings with as much energy as the senses could. He was contradicted, grew warm, and continued the dispute, when an officer said, that he thought a single fact would throw more light on an opinion than a great number of arguments, and he offered to tell them one which would perhaps elucidate the matter. He added, that the fact happened to a Captain in his regiment, that he had himself witnessed it, and that all his comrades could certify its truth.

The company agreed to lend their attention. He promised to recite the story with the greatest fidelity, and begged indulgence for details which he could not omit, as well as for a few reflections which naturally arose from the subject; he then proceeded as follows:—

After a smart engagement, in Italy, during the last war, the wounded French officers were taken to the hospital at Milan. Darville was one of the number; his wounds left but slender hopes of saving his life; he was soon reduced to the last gasp, but the powerful aids of medicine, together with his youth and vigour, united to save him.

He had no sooner recovered his senses, which had been suspended above a month, sometimes with a violent delirium, at others by a lethargic sleep, than he asked numberless questions as to where he was, in what condition he had been, and about all those objects which are so interesting to a man who, as it were, begins to exist anew, who tries new sensations, and who enjoys that pleasure in existing, of which none but those who are recovered from dangerous meladies can have any idea.

The nun whom he was thus interrogating, answered him with as much modesty as if she had not contributed essentially to his recovery, and with as much precision as if she had not quitted him a single instant. He was desirous of seeing her who was with so much complacence giving him the particulars he so eagerly sought to know. He drew back the curtain, and was greatly surprised at the sight of a charming female, apparently not above eighteen years of age, near his bed. In examining her with all the attention which she excited, he remarked eyes in which candour and benevolence shone; he surprised a look at once caressing and timed; he perceived one of those tender, ingenious, and pensive physiognomies, which attracts more powerfully than beauty, and which inspires more interest; he admired a noble and elegant mein, enchanting natural graces, rendered more striking from the necessity of seeking them under a dress which irritated desire, whilst it indicated privations.

Darville, astonished to find such charms in the asylum of sickness, was much more so, after he had learned that this nun, whose name was Mary, had been his sole nurse during the whole of his long illness, that she employed the whole day in attending on him, that she watched him at night, and took only short slumbers, which never had caused any intermission in the care she had taken of him

with tender patience and admirable resolution, and that, in short, he owed his life to her.

Born with one of those fervent constitutions which renders men so amiable and so unhappy, and which multiply their sufferings by extending their affections, Darville considered gratitude as an act of devotion, and all his sentiments became passions. He immediately abandoned himself to an excessive sensibility; he fancied he should always be able to conceal it from her who was its cause. He no longer dared to accept those services which she still so kindly and earnestly offered him; he said he wished to begin to discharge the immense debts which he had contracted; he would not suffer her to watch at night, but begged her to retire to her repose, as the only means of allowing him any rest. But in a short time he was unable to enjoy any; a passion too violent to be mistaken, invaded his heart. The regard due to the situation of Mary, the respect which her benefits deserved, the reserve which the innocence of her manners inspired, compelled him to silence as a duty, which, however, he never violated more than whilst he thought himself strictly observing it; the flame regard with greater activity from the painful efforts which he made to consentrate it. He first perceived this effect by the sudden reserve of Mary.

Fearful then of losing every thing, he dared every thing; he risked the avowel which he had promised himself never to make; he expected a repulse, he received it, and was overwhelmed with despair. All the reasons which were given to make him conquer his love, only served to increase it; all the consolations presented to him became as many torments; all the amends which were offered appeared to him an increase of misery. His almost broken-hearted mistress was going to leave him, and to send one of her companions to supply her place: one of Darville's wounds broke afresh, and she remained.

In the mean time our regiment arrived at Milan for the winter. I went every day to keep my friend company; I found Mary, and witnessed her care; sometimes she dressed the wound in my presence, and I perceived her shed a few tears which she vainly tried to retain and conceal. Darville did not speak to her, but his looks darted fire, and his silence was impassioned. An eloquence so powerful, so terrible a situation, so much reserve with so much love, the energy which characterizes a right sentiment, that cry of the soul which proves it, that persuasion which accompanies it, all were united against Mary; all conspired to infuse a devouring flame into her feeling heart. She discovered it with terror; she

did not, however, fear to disclose the whole to him who had inspired it; knowing him to be generous, she thought her virtue would never be in danger, unless she were to render him responsible for it; she therefore ventured to intrust him with that sacred deposit; and he swore it should be respected.

He thought he should be able faithfully to keep an oath which nature disavowed, but he soon was sensible of his mistake; he could no longer contain his feelings. Mary reminded him of his promise; a few tender words from her whom he adored suspended his transports. How, said she, must my ruin be the price of my sensibility, and do you seek to disgrace her whom you love? He fell at her feet, assured her of his repentance, renewed his protestations of respect, and experienced that the repulses of innocence are not always without sweets to an honest man who reveres the object of his love. When he reflected on the multiplied sacrifices made by an unfortunate woman who was to defend herself against the power of her lover, and against her own weakness, wherein the so difficult victory was to be obtained by endless trouble and anxiety, he accused himself of being wanting in delicacy, he condemned his desires, he determined to abstain from any expression; and as soon as his mistress appeared his resolves were all forgotten.

Mary, supported by real piety, by the remembrance of her vows, by a conduct hitherto irreproachable, surmounted for a long time the tenderness which she shared; but her triumph was succeeded by that arid kind of grief which sheds no tears, which loads with an immense pressure, which agitates without distracting; above all it became impossible for her to bear the idea that she caused the misery of him for whom she would have sacrificed her life. This conviction, against which those who truly love can find no defence, sealed her doom. She yielded; and the day which to her lover was the height of felicity, overwhelmed her with despair. From that moment she fancied she read her shame in every eye. Religious prejudices of all the most tyrannical, filled her timorous conscience with fears. She considered that love which had enslaved her, which had cost her so dearly, of which she had proved all the charms without tasting them, as the greatest of crimes.

Whilst she was fulfilling her most noble and useful duties, but the most melancholy and frightful of all those which religious societies could impose on their votaries, and of which beneficent humanity could make choice, the picture of death appearing incessantly before her eyes, froze her senses, increased her terrors,

and left that tender and timid ſoul a prey to the mortal activity of remorſe.

Mary could no longer reſiſt afflictions which became daily more keen; ſo much love, ſo many troubles, regrets, deſires, ſtruggles, ſucceſſive nights paſſed with her lover, ſhattered a feeble conſtitution. She was ſeized with an inflammatory fever; it was pronounced mortal, and rapidly led her to the grave.

Her lover, who had concealed his paſſion, was not able to diſſemble his loſs: his deſpair broke out in the moſt inauſpicious manner; the firſt fit was terrible; with great difficulty a ſtop was put to its effects, a ſullen gloomineſs of mind ſucceeded. He told us he ſhould ſoon rejoin her who had carried off his life, he was not to be perſuaded to take any food; he ſlept no longer.

Penetrated with his condition, we neglected nothing which might alleviate it; but our eagerneſs to relieve him irritated his ſorrows. Diſmayed at the inutility of our cares, we, in one of our converſations, ſpoke with a vivacity of which the motive could not diſpleaſe him. We gently reproached him with his want of friendſhip, we conjured him not to reject our entreaties; tears ſtarted in our eyes. He abruptly interrupted us, ſaying: "My friends your efforts are fruitleſs; it is not in the power of any one to allay my grief; it will only end with my life. What can comfort a man for the loſs of her he adored? abſence: but that reſource does not exiſt for me."

He ſtopped. We attended in ſilence the explanation of thoſe ſtrange words. All at once his looks were animated; he aroſe, and exclaimed;—"Mary is dead! ſhe is dead, but ſhe is not abſent. She is there," added he, looking ſteadfaſtly at an armed chair towards which he pointed. "Yes, there ſhe is, I ſee her as plainly as I do you; ſhe fixes her eyes on me, ſhe hears me; if I approach her ſhe retreats, but ſhe never diſappears."

He was ſilent, and we ceaſed to offer him any more conſolations which were of no avail, for his affliction was of a nature too uncommon to yield to ordinary means. Chance, which in the criſis of fantaſtical caſes ſometimes collects different means, appeared to offer one which gave us hopes of ſaving our friend, and reſtoring him to himſelf.

A public entertainment was given; all thoſe contemptible women, who, it is ſaid, preſerve the morals of a town by corruping them, appeared there. I was obſerving them in the ball room, when I perceived one whoſe remſemblance to Mary aſtoniſhed me. I flew to an officer of my regiment, and aſked him whether

I might ſhew him a portrait of Darville's miſtreſs, probably more exact, and certainly more real, than that with which that unfortunate man was beſet. His ſurpriſe equalled mine. We placed ourſelves by the ſide of that woman, and ſtudied her features. This examination confirmed the truth of our firſt glance; and we immediately formed the deſign of profiting by ſo ſingular a meeting to cure the diſeaſe of our friend. Perſuaded that the phantaſm which perſued him would diſappear when oppoſed to the real object, and that his imagination would be undeceived when he found his ſenſes ſtruck, we determined to introduce to him, in the dreſs of Mary, the female who was ſo like her.

After having agreed with this woman about the diſguiſe ſhe was to aſſume, the place ſhe ſhould go to, the ſignal at which ſhe was to advance, her attitude, her gait, and all the requiſites for the part ſhe was to act, we went to Darville, and aſked him a laſt proof of his friendſhip. "We are going to leave this place," ſaid we, embracing him; "perhaps we may never meet again." Seeing he was moved, we preſſed him to come and ſup with us that ſame evening, ſaying that was the only proof we deſired. He knew not how to refuſe our invitation; he came, and we ſat down to table. The repaſt was nearly finiſhed, and he had not ſpoken a word, when, in order to riſe to its height an emotion neceſſary to cauſe a total revolution, we talked to him about the fatal day on which he received the laſt ſigh of his miſtreſs.

Without making any anſwer, he looked earneſtly towards a dark cloſet oppoſite to his ſeat; he aroſe, and extended his arms as if to reunite himſelf to the object which is delirium realiſed.

We that inſtant gave the ſignal; the counterfeit Mary entered; he perceived her, and fell backwards; he ſhuddered, and cried, "O my friends, my friends, ſave me! I am loſt! I ſaw but one, and now I ſee two." We attempted to convince him of his error.—He fell into convulſions, and *expired*, pronouncing the name of *Mary*.

THE FRANK MAN.

THE habit of falſehood which is eſtabliſhed in the world, and which hinders truth from being welcome if it be not preſented in an agreeable form, is really an abominable thing. But no matter, I ſhall always tell it, whether I am aſked or not. I am frank and ingeneous, as I tell every one I meet, in order that my manner may be underſtood. Some perſons tell me they do not like this

sincerity, but I do not mind that; mine does not so much belong to my character as to my principles. I was brought up in the country by my uncle, who was, as he said, become a philosopher, because his mistress had deceived him, and his steward had robbed *him*. He might have expected as much; for he had long before written a book in which he affirmed that all men were false, all women deceitful, and all stewards rogues.

Notwithstanding this, he was as much vexed as if he had foreseen nothing, and every evening after he told us instances of the men, women, and stewards; he said, can you believe that my mistress, whom I had seduced from one of my friends, could have abandoned me, and that my steward could plunder me of a thousand crowns? for these things occasioned my uncle to turn philosopher. Afterwards he informed me that falsehood inhabited great cities under the name of politeness, and that the character of men of the world, was that of a worn out medal, which I had before heard.

He died; and soon as I was in possession of his fortune, I resolved to go to London, to exhibit an ingenious man to that great city, and I got into the stage-coach. I there found a lady whom I thought handsome, and I told her so in plain terms; another was ugly, of which I also informed her, without being asked.

In consequence, as I complained of the cold, the ugly lady kept the window on her side open during the whole journey, as was the glass on the opposite side, by the husband of the lady I thought handsome.

We arrived at last, in rather an ill humour; I found in the inn-yard one of my late uncle's friends; I told him I was not sorry to see him, and that if I had not thus met with him, I should have taken an opportunity in the course of the month to have paid him a visit. Although a little surprised, as he was a good sort of man, he looked on this speech as the brogue of my country, and took me to one of his relations, who invited me to her house to hear a comedy. I expected to find the piece detestable, and to say so; however, it was not bad, and as I pique myself upon my frankness, I told the author it was tolerable. Every body was distressed; and although the mistress of the house did not interest herself in favour of the person who had read his piece, yet I learned, a few days after, that she was going to give a concert from which I was formally excluded; so much aversion have people in that great city to frankness. To console myself I went into the pit at the Opera.

My neighbour, who, as I afterwards found, was a master mason, offered me snuff; I refused a pinch because I never take snuff, and

I added that his ſnuff had a bad ſmell; my neighbour was angry; his companion, who was likewiſe a maſter maſon, and was little in liquor, alſo grew angry. There happened to be a number of people of their profeſſion in the pitt that evening; I ſhould have been knocked down if I had not been protected by a man who got me out of the ſcrape, and took me home with him. He had a beautiful wife; ſhe pleaſed me; I was too frank to diſſemble my feelings, and ſhe was too ſincere to diſguiſe the impreſſion which I had made on her. As I am candour itſelf, I made no myſtery of my proceedings. The huſband ſuſpected ſomething, and queſtioned me about the matter. Frank as I am, I could not hide any thing from him. The lady was ſent back to her family, and I was run through the body in three places by the huſband, and nearly loſt my life. Some people blamed me, and pretended that inſtead of telling all to the huſband, I ſhould have acted ſo as to have nothing to tell. That may be, but I did not at firſt think of it, and, moreover, I pique myſelf on my frankneſs.

This affair, however, did me injury. I returned into the country, and was reſolved at leaſt not to tell truth to a perſon's face. I went to Mrs. A. and told her Mrs. B. was very amiable. They had quarrelled, and next day the door of the former was ſhut againſt me. The next day, whilſt I was with Mrs. C. I ſaw Miſs D. enter, who had one ſhoulder half a foot higher than the other, and I ſaid ſhe was hump-backed. Miſs E. who heard me, made no anſwer, but ſhe went round the room, talking to every one, and the next moment the humpbacked lady ſcowled at me; and Mrs. F. looked gruffly at me, becauſe her grand-daughter, Miſs G. who had but one eye, ſuppoſed that when opportunity offered I ſhould come and tell her ſo. I then turned myſelf to Mr. H. to tell him his wife was much better dreſſed than Miſs I. who, a minute after, I found was his miſtreſs.

I was afterwards in treaty of marriage with Miſs K. who was propoſed as a wife to me becauſe I had ſaid ſhe ſung well; this made all the relations of Miſs L. my ſworn enemies, becauſe I had cuſed her of ſinging out of tune. I miſſed this match becauſe I had in confidence told Mrs. M. that my future ſpouſe, did not dance on tip-toe, and this ſet me a quarrelling with all the other letters of the alphabet.

I then retired and ſhut myſelf up in my own houſe, where I am now very coldly treated by my houſekeeper, becauſe I proved by my calculations ſhe was fifty-ſix years old, whereas ſhe pretended to be no more than fifty-five,

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF MIND OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

COUNT TOTTLEBEN, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of Germany for his numerous adventures, and the ſtrange viciſitudes of his fortune, was once, while a general in the Ruſſian ſervice, on a journey from Warſaw to Peterſburgh. Travelling in a light, open chaiſe, accompanied by a ſingle ſervant, he was one day overtaken by a violent ſtorm, in the province of Livonia, twelve or fifteen miles from the town where he had intended to paſs the night. The ſeaſon was cold, the evening advanced, and he was himſelf wet to the ſkin; the rain contributed to render it ſtill darker. A decent public houſe, that ſtood detached by the road ſide, very opportunely preſented itſelf to our traveller. He alighted and entered, reſolving to ſet out ſo much earlier the next morning.

The people of the houſe ſeemed very attentive and obliging. He was ſhewn into a room upſtairs that was clean and neat, was promiſed a good ſupper; in ſhort, Tottleben had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with his accommodations. Accuſtomed from his youth to a wandering life, he uſed when in houſes of public entertainment to paſs very little time in his own apartment, but to aſſociate with the other gueſts in the public room. There he entered into converſation with every one, whether a foreigner or a native, was affable and even humorous; knew how to give and take a joke; told ſtories, and liſtened to thoſe of others; and to this ſociable diſpoſition he joined prepoſſeſſing manners, and a figure diſtinguiſhed for manly beauty. He ſeldom met with a man who was not pleaſed with his company; and ſtill more rarely with a female who was not, at leaſt ſecretly, intereſted in his favour. If ſhe betrayed her ſentiments for him, he was ready to take the ſlighteſt hint, and to avail himſelf of every advantage.

On the preſent occaſion he adhered to his uſual cuſtom, and paſſed an hour or more below in the tap-room. He converſed with the hoſt, who had formerly been in the military ſervice, and ſtill more with the hoſteſs, a young, extremely pretty woman, but now pregnant, and near her time. He offered to ſtand god-father for her firſt born; jocoſely enquired how her huſband behaved; aſked how ſhe liked the married ſtate, and predicted that ſhe ſhould have a ſon, or perhaps two at a birth. In a word he in-

dulged in that kind of chit-chat, which young females of that condition and under such circumstances are fond of hearing, though they may pretend that, from modesty, they cannot raise their eyes from the floor.

During this conversation a young servant-maid was frequently backward and forward in the same room. The Count might possibly not have observed her, but she had taken so much the more notice of him. His handsome figure, the vivacity of his conversation, and even the foreign uniform which he wore, delighted her. She could have listened to him for a day together, but would have been still better pleased to converse with him herself. She was besides acquainted with a subject that very nearly concerned him; of which it was necessary that he should soon be informed, otherwise it would be too late. His ignorance, his security afflicted her; at the same time her interference was likely to cost her dear. Nevertheless, as often as she looked at him, she thought within herself—"No; he is too amiable!" At length she could refrain no longer, and as she passed him, she pulled him by the coat.

Tottleben perceived it. He looked at the girl, and observed her wink to him, but for what reason he knew not. From the usual vanity of his sex, he was not long, however, before he ascribed her conduct to one, which seemed as though it might have admitted a little farther delay. However, the girl was young, and, in his opinion, not a bad figure, there could be no harm in looking at her, and hearing what she had to say. Accordingly when she had gone away again, he withdrew, under the pretext of taking a little fresh air. She was already waiting for him at the door of the kitchen; she beckoned him to go into the yard; followed him in haste and agitation, and thus addressed him:

"For God's sake, Sir, take care of yourself! You are not amongst such honest people as you imagine. They know that you have money with you. They intend to-night to rob you not only of that but also of your life, and for this purpose they have already sent for assistance. Be upon your gaurd; but, for God's sake, do not betray me! If they perceive that I have given you warning it will cost me my life, that I am sure of; but yet I could not, for my soul, suffer such a brave officer and so fine a gentleman to be cut off in his sins."

This address, as may easily be conceived, made a deep impres-pression upon Tottleben. A man of ordinary understanding would immediately have sought the means of escape by flight. He, though he had but a moment for reflection, was instantly con-

vinced, that every attempt to fly in the night, and in a country to which he was an utter ſtranger, would be attended with equal, if not greater danger than he would incur by quietly remaining where he was. A preſence of mind, almoſt incredible, inſpired him on the ſpot with a very different idea. The maid was about to retire, when he quickly drew her back by the arm. "One word more, my girl," ſaid he, "Does your maſter live on good terms with his wife? "Yes, on the beſt," was the reply. "Does he really and truly love her?—"Almoſt as much as his own life."—"Very well! very well! Now you may go. If I eſcape, your fortune ſhall be made. If I die, your warning ſhall die with me. I will never betray you. But mention not a ſingle word even to my ſervant.

The girl flew to the kitchen, and the Count returned to the public room. Not a look betrayed him; his tone and temper was juſt the ſame as before, or at leaſt ſo they appeared. He even ordered ſupper to be laid below, and would not ſit down to it except on condition that his kind hoſt and hoſteſs ſhould partake of it with him. He concealed his ſuſpicions beneath diſguiſe of affability.

After ſupper, he ordered a ſervant to bring a box that was ſtill in his carriage. "There is not much in it," ſaid he to the hoſt. "It contains perhaps two hundred rubles, that are to carry me to Peterſburgh. I ſhould wiſh good care to be taken of them, and where can they be ſafer than in your hands? In eight weeks, when I return, I hope it will be havier with gold than it is now with ſilver. Then I ſhall certainly call here again, and if, as I hope my little god-ſon has found his way into the world, I will bring a preſent of at leaſt fifty rubles for him." This declaration called forth a thouſand thanks, and the landlord promiſed to keep the box all night under his pillow.

He immediately prepared to retire to bed, and the landlord to light him to his chamber: "Do you know, Madam," ſaid Totleben laughing to his wife, "that this lighting is a job which I had much rather you ſhould perform? But jocking aſide, I am ſo ſuperſtitious as to fancy that I always ſleep as well again when a handſome woman ſhew me my bed as when a man attends me."—At this propoſal the woman looked rather ſtrange, and ſhewed no great inclination to perform the office. The Count ſtill continuing in his jocular ſtrain, put the candle into her hand, and took hold of her arm, obſerving that ſhe ought not to refuſe the future god-father of her child ſuch a trifling gratification; that motion

after ſupper, eſpecially in her ſituation, was wholeſome for her; and that ſhe might take the conjugal protector of her honour along with her. By theſe and other repreſentations of a ſimilar kind he at length prevailed upon her to accompany him, followed by her huſband.

They now entered the chamber. Here Tottleben himſelf, as ſoon as he alighted from his carriage, had hung up upon a nail, a double barrelled carbine, full charged with ball, and which he always carried with him when he travelled. He took good care not to caſt a ſingle look at it before the proper time. But while the woman was ſetting the candle on a table by the window, when ſhe was juſt going to wiſh him good night, he quickly took down the weapon, and ſtepped ſtill more haſtily between the landlord and his wife. In a voice which ſuddenly paſſed from jeſt and laughter, to the ſterneſt tone of command, he cried, "No my good woman, we are not going to part from each other ſo abruptly! On this chair, at this table, you muſt ſit down, and paſs the night in my company. Your chaſtity, I ſwear to you, ſhall run no riſk in that time from me. But on the ſlighteſt noiſe at the door of the chamber, on the leaſt oppoſition on your part, or any other, on the leaſt attack upon myſelf, the three balls withwhich each of theſe barrels is charged ſhall diſpatch you and your infant at once. This I ſwear by my hope of ſalvation!"

The landlord and his wife would ſooner have expected the diſſolution of nature than ſuch an addreſs. Both were ſilent for a minute, and than both did all they could. The woman petiouſly entreated him to permit her to go, threatened to ſwoon, to fall in labour on the ſpot, nay even to die; but in vain. The huſband was firſt at a loſs to conceive what all this meant; he then had recourſe to entreaties and proteſtations, aſſuring the Count that he was ſafe in his houſe as though he were in Abraham's boſom. At length, finding that nothing availed, he threatened to repel force with force, and to call his people to his aſſiſtance. Tottleben's preſence of mind did not forſake him. "I have no doubt, Sir," ſaid he, "that you have plenty of people and aſſiſtance at hand; but they are not ſo near as to reſcue your wife from death. If but a dog approaches, if but a hand is raiſed againſt me, I will blow her brains out. Beſides the two barrels of my carbine, I have here a pair of pocket piſtols capacle of doing excellent ſervice. I may be overpowered, I confeſs; but at leaſt three or four men ſhall accompany me, and that charming woman ſhall go firſt to ſhow us the way. This is my mode in many public-houſes. If you do

not like it, take care and let my horſes be fed and put to my carriage very early to-morrow morning! Now begone without delay. This chamber is to night my apartment,"

Villains commonly loſe their courage when they have true reſolution to deal with: ſuch was the caſe in the preſent inſtance. The woman ſat down and the man withdrew. In this extraordinary ſituation the remaining couple paſſed the night. Tottleben ſeated at the table, juſt oppoſite the hoſteſs, ſpent the hours in reading and writing as well as he could. At the ſame time he kept his carbine on his arm, ready to fire at the leaſt noice that was made in the houſe. The poor woman immediately trembled like a criminal at the bar, intreating him not to be too haſty, and aſſuring him that nothing would happen to him. In fact, during the whole night not a foot was heard approaching the chamber of the Count.

At the break of day came Tottleben's ſervant: before he was half way upſtairs he called out to let his maſter known who it was. He brought the box committed the preceding evening to the cuſtody of the landlord, the Count's breakfaſt, and a bill with very moderate charges. The Count preſented his fair companion the firſt cup of coffee, and after ſhe had drunk it, he took the reſt quite at his eaſe. When he was informed that every thing was ready for his departure, he thanked the hoſteſs for her good company, and begged her to favour him with it to his carriage. He then conducted her down ſtairs as politely as though ſhe were the firſt lady of the court. At the houſe-door he ſtopped and inquired for the ſervant-maid, whom he had ſeen the day before, and whom he accurately deſcribed. She advanced trembling from a corner. All the ſuſpicions of the landlord had already fallen upon her; already had he (as ſhe afterward related) promiſed, with the moſt tremendous imprecations, to give her a ſuitable reward, as ſoon as the ſtranger was gone. When Tottleben ſaw her by day-light and looked at her more narrowly, he obſerved that ſhe was a delicate, elegant girl. He threw her a full purſe. "Take that," ſaid he, "and if you are determined to ſtay here, buy a huſband with it. But if you are afraid to remain with your maſter, come along with me; I will anſwer for your ſucceſs, and I ſwear that I will provide for you as long as you live." The girl ſprang into the carriage, leaving behind every thing ſhe poſſeſſed, which probably, indeed, was of no great value. The Count took leave of his fair hoſteſs, begging her not to forget that he was to be god-father. He requeſted a kiſs at parting, and then continued his journey.

He was afterwards informed by his ſervant, who had ſlept in the public room, that, about midnight, three robuſt fellows ſoftly entered the houſe, went into another room, and after a long converſation with the landlord, ſneaked away again. The girl, who had been almoſt a year in the houſe related, that during this time, two ſtrangers who had put up there had diſappeared ſhe knew not how.

At the next town the Count acquainted the magiſtrates with the whole affair. Soldiers were immediately diſpatched, but they could not, or would not, find either the hoſt or hoſteſs. At the ſame place Tottleben provided his female deliverer with more decent apparel; ſhe continued his companion, and perhaps ſomething more, to Peterſburgh, in which city ſhe lived with him ſeveral years. At length, when the ſeven years' war called him into the field, he married her, and ſettled upon her a conſiderable ſum.

ON DEATH.

In one of the volumes of the poſthumous works of M. de Florian, a ſhort account of his life is prefixed, and this contains part of a ſermon of his compoſition. He was at that time one of the pages of the Duke de Penthievre, and not yet fifteen years of age. The curate of St. Euſtache was converſing with the Duke about ſermons, and young De Florian joining the converſation, maintained that a ſermon was not a matter of difficulty in compoſition, and that he thought himſelf capable of writing one, if it were required.

The Prince took him at his word, and offered to bet fifty louis d'ors that he did not ſucceed. The curate was to be umpire. De Florian ſet himſelf to work, and in a few days produced the fruits of his labour. What was the ſurpriſe of the Duke and the curate when they heard the young lad recite a ſermon on Death, which might have ſtood the teſt of the preſs! The Prince acknowledged he had loſt his wager, and directly paid the money, ſaying, he had great pleaſure in loſing it. The curate carried off the ſermon, and preached it in his pariſh church. Here follows all that has been found of this performance among his manuſcripts; if the age and ſituation of the writer be conſidered, they are precious memorials of his talents. He died in 1795, not having attained the age of forty.

"Death is every where; it is in the titles that the ambitious man ſeeks to obtain, it is in the treaſures which the miſer hoards, it is

in the pleasures the voluptuous man thinks he enjoys; death is the basis and end of every thing. Follow me in the world, contemplate with me all that the world holds dear, and behold death every where.

"That grandee of the earth, who, proud of his high birth, of his dignities, believes himself kneaded of more noble clay than I am; that grandee to whom we pay the price of what his ancestors have done, and who dares to look on our homage as a tribute he imposed on us at his birth, that grandee owes every thing to death; he is its work, he holds from it alone all which constitutes his false glory. Let him produce the titles which elevate him above his equals; every one of those titles is a gift of death. His nobility! this is founded on a heap of corpses; the more the heap increases the more illusttrious it becomes; a load of dust is the throne of that nobility of which he is so proud, and shortly he will himself become a step of that funeral throne. His dignities! to whom does he owe them? to death, which has carried off those who deserved and acquired them; death has reaped the man, the title remains, and this ambitious noble holds it from death.

"That miser who has spent his life in diminishing his wants, who has forgotten that God had only given him riches to relieve the poor, that miser at last has arrived at the pitch of smothering the voice of nature. The unfeeling habit of repulsing the unfortunate, has rendered him deaf to their complaints; he hears not the cries of the wretch who begs a bit of bread, that he may live another day; he sees not those starving children who struggle for the scanty morsels moistened with the sweat of the brows of their father; he heeds not that young girl who, pursued by misery and vice, begs his succour to preserve her innocence; nothing moves him, nothing affects him, his ferocious heart is incapable of relenting. He carries to his hoard that treasure which he fancies was attempted to be extorted from him, and deposits it there, applauding his own barbarity; he does not even feel any remorse. Suffering humanity cries not for him; but death alone has not lost its rights, it lies in wait in the place where he has hidden is riches. The barbarian is affected whilst counting his gold, the mere idea that he must one day in spite of himself, leave it to greedy heirs, poisons all the pleasure he takes in accumulating; he views, with sighs, the vile metal which forms the destiny of his life; a few tears for the first time, roll down his cheeks. As death only performs this miracle, so only death can make itself heard; death is placed in the midst of his treasures, and from thence cries to him,—remember thou art but dust!"

ALGIERS AND ITS INHABITANTS.

"*Not ſuch as erſt illumin'd ancient Greece,*
"*Citizen for arts, and arms, and freedom fam'd.*" ANON.

WHETHER the ſtate of Algiers was part of the ancient Mauritania Maſſilia, or within the boundaries of the republic of Carthage, we cannot determine, nor can we preciſely aſcertain the era when that portion of the ſea-coaſt of Africa, now generally known by the name of the Barbary ſhore, was ſubdued by the Romans, or conquered by the Vandals. We know only, that the mixed multitudes which inhabited this country, were reduced by the arms of the celebrated Beliſarius; to the ſubjection of the Greek emperors; and that, at the cloſe of the ſeventh century, they were ſubdued by the invincible power of the ancient caliphs, the immediate ſucceſſors of Mahomet, who parcelled the country into many ſubordinate governments.

The ſtate of Algiers, one of theſe governments, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by Mount Atlas; on the weſt, by the kingdom of Morocco; and on the eaſt, by the ſtate of Tunis. It is about five hundred miles in length, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean; and from fifty to one hundred and twenty miles in breadth.

At the beginning of the tenth century, the Algerines became formidable to the Europeans*, and gained the notice of the hiſtorian. Eutimi, king of Algiers, who was at war with Spain, inconſiderately applied to Holric Barbaroſſa† for aſſiſtance; this adventurer firſt aſſiſted this weak king againſt his enemy, and then ſacri-

* European nations were not, at that time, poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtabliſhed navies, as at the preſent day. Even England, which ſeems formed for the command of the ſea, had but few ſhips of force. Henry the VIII. built ſome veſſels, which, from their unmanageable bulk, were rather ſuited for home defence than foreign enterpriſe; and the fleet of Elizabeth, which, in 1588, deſtroyed the Spaniſh Armada, was principally formed of ſhips chartered by the merchants, who were the general reſource of all the maritime powers.

† He was the ſon of a potter, of the Iſland of Mytelene, the ancient Leſbos; aſſiſted by his brother, and, collecting a number of deſperadoes, they ſeized upon a brigantine, and commenced pirates, making indiſcriminate depredations upon the veſſels of all nations. They ſoon augmented their force to a fleet of twelve galleys, beſides ſmall craft, with which they inveſted the ſea-coaſt of Spain and Italy, and carried their booty into the ports of Barbary, ſtyling themſelves the lords of the ſea, and the enemies of all thoſe who ſailed upon it.

ficed him to his own ambition, and dethroned him. Upon the death of Barbarossa, who was slain in a battle, fought against the legitimate king of Algiers, his brother, Heyraddin, known to the European annalist, for rendering the kingdom of Algiers tributary to the Grand Seignior, assumed the kingly dominion. It is recorded, that he employed thirty thousand Christian slaves in building a mole for the protection of the harbour of Algiers. He died a natural death.*

Hassan Aga, a renegado from Sardinia, succeeded him. He was elected by the soldiers, but confirmed by the Grand Seignior. He defeated the army of the emperor Charles the Fifth.

Another Hassan defeated the Spaniards. His successor, Mahomet, merited most the thanks of his country, for having incorporated the Turkish soldiers with his own troops, formed a permanent body of brave, disciplined troops ; and thus enabled his successor to renounce his dependence upon the Grand Seignior.

In 1609, the Algerines received a vast accession of strength and numbers from the emigrant Moors, whom the weak policy of Spain had driven to their dominions. This bold people were then so elated by their accession of numbers and riches, that they committed wanton outrage on the persons and property of all nations, ond threw off their dependence on the Sublime Porte.

In 1637, the Algerine rovers entered the British Channel, and made near five thousand English prisoners. They dispatched, in the same year, Itali Pinchinin, to the Adriatic sea ; but he was defeated by the Venetian fleet. History affords no instance of a people so repeatedly and suddenly recovering their losses as the Algerines. Within a few years after Pinchinin's defeat, they had fitted out seventy sail of armed vessels, and made such desperate attacks upon the commerce of nations, that the most haughty powers of Europe were more anxious to shelter themselves under a treaty, and pay a humiliating fine, than to attempt nobly to reduce them to reason and humanity.

In 1683, Louis XIV. sent the Marquis Du Quesne with a large fleet to bombard Algiers. He for forty-eight hours made such deadly discharges with his cannon, and showered so many bombs over this devoted city, that the dey sued for peace. He assembled his divan, and communicated the French demands. Me-

* This Barbarossa being promoted to the command of the Turkish fleet, spread the fame of Ottoman power all over Europe. His being the acknowledged rival of Andrew Doria, the first sea commander of his age, has laureled his brow among those who esteem glory to consist in carnage.

zemerto accused the dey of cowardice, and so much inflamed the sailors, who had manned the ramparts, that, being joined by the soldiers, they murdered the dey, and elected Mezemerto in his stead. This was a signal for renewed hostility, and never was there a scene of greater carnage. The city was nearly all in flames by the fire of the French. Mezemerto, furious, caused all the French slaves to be murdered, and seizing the French consul, who had been a prisoner, he ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and placed over a bomb mortar, and shot in the air towards the French fleet. The French vice-admiral, at length, levelled their fortifications, reduced the city to rubbish, and burned their whole fleet.

The latest attack upon the Algerines was that of the Spaniards in 1775. They were, however, defeated, and retreated to their ships with great loss. From this concise story of the Algerines, the intelligent reader will trace the origin of this despotic government, which lives by plunder, doing the most serious injury to the European commerce, and outraging humanity.

It is difficult to give a particular description of the city of Algiers,

"*The den of despots, and the wretch's grave,*"

because there is, perhaps, no town which contains so many places impervious to strangers. The interior of the dey's palace and the famale apartment of every house are secluded even from the natives. No one approaches them but their respective masters; and no unbeliever is permitted to inspect the fortifications and the mosques.

Algiers is situated in the bay of that name, and built upon the sea-shore, on an eminence which rises above it. Towards the sea it is strengthened with vast fortifications, which are continued upon the mole, which secures the port from storms and assaults. The inhabitants say, that Algiers contains twenty thousand houses, among which are one hundred and twenty mosques, two hundred and twenty public baths, and innumerable coffee-houses. It is inhabited, they say, by one hundred and forty thousand believers, twenty-two thousand Jews, and six thousand Christians. But it may be suspected that Algerine vanity has exaggerated the truth. The mosques are large stone buildings, not lofty in porportion to their extent on the ground, and have usually erected upon their corners small square towers, minarets, whence the inferior priests call the people to prayers. The baths are convenient buildings, lighted on the top, provided with cold and warm water, which

you mingle at your pleaſure, in ſmall marble ciſterns. The coffee-houſes are generally piazzas, with an awning over them, projecting from the front of the houſes into the ſtreets. Here the inhabitants delight to loll, to drink ſherbet, ſip coffee, chew opium, or ſmoke tobacco ſteeped in a decoction of this exhilarating drug. The houſes of the Algerines are nearly all upon the ſame model, conſiſting of a building towards the ſtreet, of one or two ſtories, which is occupied by the maſter and male domeſtics, and which is connected by a gallery upon the ground to a building, that has no other windows, but towards a garden ſurrounded by a high wall. In theſe apartments are lodged the woman-ſlaves and wives.

The women are never ſeen by ſtrangers. When they walk the ſtreets, they are muffled with handkerchiefs of muſlin or ſilk over their faces, which conceal all but their eyes. If too nearly inſpected, they will let fall a large veil, which conceals them entirely.

In Algiers the young people never aſſemble to dance, converſe, or amuſe themſelves with the innocent gaieties of their age. Here are no theatres, balls, or concerts; and even in the public duties of religion, the ſexes never meet together. The young Algerine is not permitted to win, by his aſſiduities, the affections of the future partner of his life. His choice is only directed by the rank or reſpectability of the father of his intended bride. He never ſees her face until after the nuptial ceremony. When the relations have made the match, the young people are allowed to exchange ſome unmeaning meſſages, by an old nurſe of the family. The bride's father with the bridegroom go before the cadi, and ſign a contract of marriage. The bridegroom then pays a ſtipulated ſum. Some days after the nuptial ceremony, which is performed in private, the bride is richly arrayed, accompanied by females, and conveyed in a covered coach, gaudy with flowers, to her huſband's houſe. Here ſhe is immediately immured in the women's apartments. Notwithſtanding the apparent reſtraint they are under, they are ſaid to be attached to their huſbands, and enjoy greater liberties than is generally conceived.

The men wear next to their bodies a linen ſhirt, and drawers of the ſame texture. Over their ſhirt, a linen or ſilk gown, which is girded about their loins by a ſaſh, in the choice of which they exhibit much fancy. In this dreſs their legs and the lower extremity of their arms are bare. A looſe coat, of a coarſer material, is thrown over the whole. They wear turbans, or long pieces of

muſlin or ſilk curiouſly folded, ſo as to form a cap, comfortable and ornamental. Slippers are uſually worn. The ſoldiers are provided with a ſort of buskin, reſembling our half boots. The men uſually ſit croſs-legged upon mattreſſes laid upon low ſeats, at the ſides of the room. They loll on cuſhions at their meals, and, after their repaſt, occaſionally indulge with a ſhort ſlumber. Their cookery is unpalatable, and their mode of eating diſguſting. They cook their proviſions to rags or pap, and eat it with their fingers. Their diverſions conſiſt in aſſociating in the coffee-houſes in the city, and in the country under groves, where they ſmoke and chat, and drink cooling, not inebriating, liquors. Their more active amuſements are, riding and throwing the dart, at both which they are very expert. They ſometimes play at cheſs and draughts, but never at games of chance, or for money; thoſe being expreſslv forbidden by the Alcoran*.

The Algerines revere this work as the ſtandard of their creed; and chiefly that tranſlation of it into the Perſian language. They believe in the unity of God, his eternal decrees, in a reſurrection, and final judgment to bliſs or miſery. They adhere in many points of practical duties, ſuch as daily prayers, frequent ablutions, acts of charity, ſevere faſtings, tenderneſs to idiots, and reſpect for age. Their funerals are decent and religious. The corpſe; carried upon a bier, is preceded by the prieſts, chanting paſſages from the Alcoran in a dolorous tone. Wherever the proceſſion paſſes, the people join in the dirge. The relatives follow with the folds of their turbans looſened. The bodies of the rich are depoſited in vaults, thoſe of the poor in graves. A pillar of marble is erected over them, with an unblown roſe carved on the top of the unmarried. At certain ſeaſons the women of the family join in proceſſion, in cloſe habits, and proceed to the tomb or grave, and adorn it with garlands of flowers. When theſe proceſſions paſs, the ſlaves are obliged to throw themſelves on the ground with their faces in the duſt, and all, of whatever rank, cover their faces.

* The bigotry of the Mahometan differs eſſentially from that of the Roman Catholic. The former is a paſſive, the latter an active, principle. The Papiſt will burn infidels and heretics; the Muſſulman never torments the unbeliever, but is more tenaciouſly attached to his own creed, makes it a principle in life, and never ſuffers doubt to diſturb, to reaſon to overthrow it. Had the Alkoran declared that the earth was an immenſe plain, and ſtood ſtill, while the ſun performed its revolution round it, a whole hoſt of Gallileos, with a Newton at their head, could not have ſhaken their faith in the Koran, though, aided by all the demonſtrative powers of experimental philoſophy.

It does not appear that there is any one article in the faith of the Algerines which incites them to immorality; nor that their priests excite them to plunder, enslave, or torment. The devastations, then, and cruelties they commit, must be attributed to the vices and rapacity of their government.

In the government of the kingdom of Algiers, you

" *See the deep curse of power uncontrol'd.*"

The Algerines, in 1623, threw off their their dependence on the Sublime Porte. Since that time, the Turkish court has made several attempts to reduce the Algerines to her subjection; and, by siding with the numerous pretenders to the regency, so common in this unstable government, they have at times apparently effected their design: while the Algerines, by assassinating, or dethroning those princes whose weakness or want have induced them to submit to foreign power, have reduced their dependence on the Sublime Porte to a mere name. Fearful of loosing the very shadow of authority he has over them, the Grand Seignior contents himself with receiving a tribute almost nominal; consisting chiefly of a present towards defraying the expences of an annual canopy, which is sent to adorn the prophet's tomb at Medina: while, on the other hand, the Algerines, dreading the Grand Seignior's interference in their popular commotions, allow the Sublime Porte to confirm the election of their dey, and to badge his name, by affixing and terminating it with those of the principal officers of the Turkish government. Hence the present dey, whose real name is Hassan*, is styled *vizier*, which is also the appellation of the

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* A traveller who has been introduced to the present dey of Algiers, *Vizier Hassan Bashaw*, has thus traced a picture of his figure and dress.—" He is about forty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, inclining to corpulency, with a countenance rather comely than commanding; and an eye which betrays sagacity rather than inspires awe—the latter is sufficiently caused by the fierce appearance of his guards, the splendor of his attendants, the grandeur of his court, and the magnificence of his attire. He was arrayed in a sumptuous Turkish habit. His feet were shod with buskins, bound upon his legs with diamond buttons in loops of pearl; round his waist was a broad sash, glittering with jewels, to which was suspended a broad scymitar, the hilt of which dazzled the eye with brilliants of the first water, and the sheath which was of the finest velvet, studded with gems and the purest gold. In his scarf were struck a poniard and a pair of pistols, of exquisite workmanship, (a present it is said, from the late unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth.) The former of pure gold, and the value of the work is said to exceed that of the precious metal two hundred times. Upon the dey's head was a turban with the point erect, which is peculiar to the royal family. A large diamond crescent shone conspicuous in the front, on the back of which, a socket received the quills of two large ostrich feathers, which waved in graceful majesty over his head.

grand seignior's first minister. *Bashaw* which terminates also the dey's name, is the Turkish title of their viceroys and principal commanders.

The dey makes war or peace, negociates treaties, coins money, and performs every other act of absolute authority. Independent of the Turkish court, he is no less so of his own subjects. Though he obtains his office frequently by the election of a future soldiery, and wades to the regency through the blood of his predecessor; yet, he is no sooner invested with the insignia of office, than an implicit reverence is paid to his commands, even by his ferocious electors; and though he often summons his divan, or council of great officers, yet they are merely advisory. He conducts foreign affairs at his own good pleasure; and, as to internals, he knows no restraint, except from certain local customs, opinions, and tenets, which he himself venerates in common with his own subjects.

Justice is administered in his name. An officer of police parades the city at uncertain hours and in all directions, accompanied by an executioner and other attendants. The process of his court is verbal. He examines all frauds, and sudden affrays among the vulgar. The punishments he inflicts, for he has the power of adapting the punishment to the offence, are some times ludicrous*. This officer of police seldom judges any cause of great importance. The object of his commission seems to be the detection and immediate punishment of common cheats and vulgar broils. Besides this itinerant judge, there are many others who never meddle with suits, unless they are brought formally before them, which is done by mere verbal complaint; they send for the parties and witnesses, and determine almost as summarily as the officer of police†. If complaint, however, is made to the officer of police or other

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* The usual punishments are fines, beating on the soles of the feet, dismemberment of the right hand, &c. A traveller relates the following instance of capricious and whimsical punishment which he witnessed in Algiers.—"I saw a baker who, for selling bread under weight, was sentenced to walk the public market three times each day, for three days in succession, with a small loaf attached by a ring to each of his ears; and to cry aloud, at short distances—*bread for the poor*! This excited the resentment of the rabble, who followed him with abundance of coarse ridicule.

† Whoever is a little acquainted with the golden *fee*, the long bill of *costs*, and the writings of the honest EUROPEAN ATTORNEYS, will be glad to hear of the Algerine method of distributive justice, and to see a cause determined in a court where instant decision relieves the anxieties and saves the purses of the parties; and where no long-winded attorney is suffered to perplex the judge with subtle argument of musty precedent. The following instance of Algerine sum-

judge, of the military, the prieſt, the officers of the court, navy, or cuſtoms, or againſt perſons attached to the families of the conſuls, envoys, or other repreſentatives of foreign powers, the cauſe is immediately reported to the dey, who hears the ſame in perſon. Then the authority of the cadie ceaſes, and is merged in that of the deſpotic dey.

Several cuſtoms have been eſtabliſhed which reſtrain in ſome reſpects his deſpotiſm. Theſe relate principally to religion, property, and females. For inſtance, he will not condemn a prieſt to death; nor ſeize the landed property of his ſubject, in the life of the poſſeſſor, though upon his deceaſe it immediately eſcheats to the reigning dey; and, when a man is executed for the higheſt crime, the females of his family are treated with reſpect.

The dey's navy is now compoſed but of few veſſels. He has many marine officers who rank in the ſea ſervice; but, except in great expeditions, they are permitted to command the galleys of private adventurers; and it is theſe picaroons that make ſuch dreadful depredations on commerce. The dey's land troops are ſaid to amount to eight thouſand foot and two thouſand Mooriſh horſe. The horſe are cantoned in the country round the city, and do duty by detachments at the palace. Three thouſand foot are

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mary juſtice, related by a traveller, will gratify the reader's curioſity.—"Obſerving," ſaid he, "a collection of people upon a piazza, I leaned over the rails, and diſcovered that an Algerine cadi had juſt opened his court. The cadi was ſeated croſs-legged on a cuſhion, with a ſlave with a whip and batten on one ſide; and another with a drawn ſcymitar on the other. The plaintiff came forward and told his ſtory. He charged a man, who was in cuſtody, with having ſold him a mule, which he ſaid was ſound, but which proved blind and lame. Several witneſſes were then called, who proved the contract, and the defects of the mule. The defendant was then called upon for his defence. He did not deny the fact, but pleaded the law of retaliation. He ſaid he was a good Muſſulman, performed all the rites of their holy religion, had ſent a proxy to the prophet's tomb at Medina, and maintained an idiot; that he never cheated any man before, but was juſtified in what he had done; for, ten years before, the plaintiff had cheated him worſe in the ſale of a dromedary, who was broken-winded. He proved this by ſeveral witneſſes. The judge immediately ordered the mule, and the money paid for it, to be produced. He then directed his attendant to ſeize the defendant, and give him fifty blows on the ſoles of his feet for this fraud. The plaintiff at every ſtroke applauded the cadi's juſtice to the ſkies; but no ſooner was the puniſhment inflicted, than, by a nod from the judge, the exulting plaintiff was ſeized, and received the ſame number of blows for the old affair of the broken-winded dromedary. The parties were then diſmiſſed without coſts, and the judge ordered an officer to take the mule, ſell it, and diſtribute the product, with the money depoſited, in alms to the poor."—There may be, perhaps, ſome obſtinate people, who will not be pleaſed with this ſummary juſtice.

ſtationed in the fortifications, and marſhalled as the dey's guards. The reſidue of the land forces are diſtributed among the baſhaws, to overawe the provinces. But the principal reliance, in caſe of invaſion, is the vaſt bodies of what may be ſtyled militia, which the baſhaws lead from the interior country. To theſe troops may be added four thouſand inhabitants of the city, who enrol themſelves as ſoldiers, for protection in military tumults, they receive no pay, but are liable to be called upon to man the fortifications in emergency, inſurrection, or invaſion.

The dey's revenue is ſtated, by writers, at ſeven hundred thouſand dollars per annum. It ariſes from a ſlight tax upon his ſubjects, a tribute from ſome Moors and tribes of Arabs, his proportion of the prizes captured at ſea*, preſents from foreign powers as the price of peace, annual ſubſidies from thoſe nations with whom he is in alliance, and cuſtomary preſents made him by his courtiers on his birth-day. To theſe may be added, ſums ſqueezed from his baſhaws in the government of the interior provinces, and from the Jews as the price of protection†. With theſe ſupplies he has to ſupport the magnificence of his court, defray the expence of

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* The dey's prerogative gives him the right to ſelect the tenth of all priſoners made by his ſubjects; and, as the ſervice or ranſom of them conſtitutes one part of his revenue, his policy is to choſe thoſe whoſe friends or wealth will moſt likely enrich his coffers.

† The Jews tranſact almoſt all the dey's private buſineſs, beſides that of the negociations of merchants. A deſpot can truſt with an unambitious Jew the wealth that would render a ſubject too powerful; and confide to an Iſraelite, whom he can annihilate with a nod, ſecrets which involve his own ſafety. If an envoy from a foreign power comes to treat with the dey, he may have the parade of a public audience; but if he wiſhes to accompliſh his embaſſy, he muſt employ a Jew; and it is ſaid, that the dey himſelf ſhares with the Jew the very ſums paid him for his influence with this politic deſpot. The Jews are alſo the ſpies of the dey upon his ſubjects at home, and the channels of intelligence from foreign powers. They are therefore allowed to aſſemble in their ſynagogues. Popular prejudice is generally againſt them.—In the year 1690, it was commonly reported that the Jews had procured a Chriſtian child, which they prepared for a ſacrifice at their feaſt of the paſſover, as a ſubſtitute for the paſchal lamb. This horrid tale, which ſhould have been depiſed for its abſurdity and inhumanity, the dey affected to credit, he appointed ſeveral Mahometan prieſts to ſearch the habitations of the Jews, who, diſcovering ſome bitter herbs and other cuſtomary preparations for the feſtival, thought they had found ſufficient evidence againſt them. The mob of Algiers, mad with rage, ruſhed furiouſly into the houſes of the Jews, to deſtroy the wretched deſcendants of Jacob. Two houſes were demoliſhed, and ſeveral Jews aſſaſſinated before the arrival of the dey's guards, who quickly diſperſed this outrageous rabble. The dey, who deſired nothing leſs than the deſtruction of ſo uſeful a people, was ſoon appeaſed by a large contribution they raiſed and offered for a ſuppoſed offence. He declared them innocent; and

foreign embaſſies, pay his army, ſupply his navy, and repair his fortifications; and by frequent gratuities, if he is not very ſucceſsful and popular, ſupports his intereſt among thoſe who have the power to dethrone him. A mere love of novelty in the ſoldiery, the wiſh to ſhare the largeſſes of a new ſovereign, or the ambition or popularity of his officers or children, have not unfrequently cauſed the dethroning of the reigning dey; but in general, if he is pacific, he is ſure not to reign long. When he is at peace with the world*, the diſguſted ſailor and avaricious ſoldier join to deſtroy him—having eſtabliſhed it as a maxim, that all treaties expire with the reigning dey, and muſt be renewed with his ſucceſſor. Thence ſpring thoſe frequent and dreadful convulſions in the regency of Algiers.

After having read this horrid picture of Algerine policy, and the ſource of its wealth, our readers will exclaim with Shakeſpear:

> May theſe add to the number that may ſcald thee!
> Let molten coin be thy damnation!

They will wonder alſo that the maritime powers of Europe have not long ago united to terminate Algerine depredations. A union of the European powers with the Grand Seignior, for that purpoſe, might be attended with ſucceſs; but how can it be expected that the Sublime Porte, united to them by the tie of a common faith, who has ſometimes received from the piratical ſtates ſignal ſervices in its wars with the Europeans, and often valuable douceurs for affording them his protection, would united with other powers for their deſtruction†? Neither is it probable, that a union between European powers will accompliſh it. For jealouſy and intereſt actuate mighty nations as weak individuals. Hence it is that every European power, ſolicitous to aggrandize itſelf, can never join in any common project, the reſult of which may bene-

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ſuch is the power of deſpotic governments, that the Jews were ſoon received into general favour; and the very men, who, a little time before, proceeded to deſtroy the whole race, now ſaw, with tame inaction, ſeveral of their fellow ſubjects executed for the attempt.

* He cannot be ſo long. It is obviouſly the policy of the dey, by frequently infringing his treaties, to augment his finances by new captures, or freſh premiums for his friendſhip; for the annual payments ſecured to him are inſufficient for the maintenance of his neceſſary expenditures.

† Provoked by their inſults, the Grand Seignior has ſometimes withdrawn his protection from the Algerines; as when he permitted, by treaty, the Venetians to enter with their fleets the Ottoman ports, for the expreſs purpoſe of deſtroying the Algerine galleys: but it is obvious, he meant them merely to chaſtiſe, not to ruin them.

fit its neighbour*. Hence, Chriſtian ſtates, inſtead of uniting to vindicate their inſulted faith, form alliances with the creſcent, and even preſent (what is the ſummit of political folly) to thoſe piratical powers, for the purchaſe of their friendſhip, weapons to annoy themſelves in the firſt war that their avarice or caprice ſhall wage. Beſides, experience has ſhown us what ſlender hopes of ſucceſs may be entertained from European confederacies†. The conciſe hiſtory of the Algerines which we have ſketched, evinces that the arms of individual ſtates cannot be attended with deciſive ſucceſs. For a permanent conqueſt of the city and port of Algiers cannot be effected without the ſubjection of the interior country. The houſes of the Algerines are built of ſlight and cheap materials; upon the approach of an enemy, the rich effects of the inhabitants are eaſily removed inland, while nothing remains but eaſy fortifications to batter, and buildings, which can readily be reſtored, to deſtroy‡. All theſe circumſtances ſeem to doom the Europeans to ſubmit to the inſults and injuries of a people, whom an unknown poet has thus energetically deſcribed:—

> "All arm'd in proof, the fierce banditti join
> In horrid phalanx, urg'd by helliſh rage,
> To glut their vengeance in the blood of thoſe
> That worſhip him who ſhed his blood for all."

* The Algerines have, in various circumſtances, favoured one or another of the contending powers of Europe. Thus in the ſiege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards, during the American war, that garriſon received frequent ſupplies of proviſion from the Barbary ſhore; but by the application of Louis XVI. to the Sublime Porte, the Grand Seignior influenced the Barbary ſtates to refuſe thoſe ſupplies.

† The political hiſtory of nations, perhaps, goes far to prove, that from the confederacy of Ahab and Jehoſapht to the treaty of Pilnitz, there never was a combination of princes or nations, who, by an actual union of their forces, attained the object of their coalition. If the political finger be pointed to the war of the allies of Queen Anne and the conqueſts of the Duke of Marlborough as an exception, we will likewiſe point to the diſtracting period, when that conqueror was ſuperſeded by the Duke of Ormond; and the treaty of Utretcht will confirm our aſſertion.

‡ The following anecdote will ſhow how ſenſible the Algerines themſelves are of theſe advantages. When the French Vice Admiral Du Queſne made his firſt attack on Algiers, he ſent an officer with a flag on ſhore, who magnified the force of his commander, and threatened to lay the city in aſhes, if his demands were not immediately complied with. The dey, who had, upon the firſt approach of the enemy, removed the aged, the females, and his richeſt effects, coolly enquired of the officer, how much the levelling his city to aſhes would coſt. The officer, thinking to raiſe the dey's admiration of the power of the grand monarque, anſwered, two millions of livres. "Tell your commander," ſaid the dey, "if he will ſend me half the money, I will burn the city to aſhes myſelf."

PANEGYRIC ON DRUNKENNESS.

Who by disgrace or ill by fortune sunk,
Feels not his soul enliven'd when he's drunk.

SWIFT.

HIPPOCRATES says, that it does a man good to get drunk once a month. I won't say it follows, that it must of course, do him much more good to get drunk daily; but I know there are many people who seem firmly persuaded of it. Horace* next tells us, poets who drink water can never make good poetry; and Athenæus assures us, that Alcæus and Aristophanes wrote poems when they were intoxicated†. Socrates, too, was a clever fellow; and he, according to Lucian, was always drunk; for, in conformity to his own confession, he saw all things double. Farther, let us take the word *methe*: what does it signify? Why, both *Mirth*, (the son of Bacchus) and *Drunkenness*; so nearly are they allied. Then Flaccus affirms that wine makes us eloquent; and this is cofirmed by Kotzebue, in his Benyowski, where we read, that fish are mute for no reason than that they drink nothing but water.

Beside, when are men so full of morality, truth, and charity, as when they are half seas over? And let me add, that Hogarth observes, that, "all the common and necessary motions, for the purposes of life, are performed by men in plain or straight lines; but that all the *graceful and ornamental movements are made in curve lines.*" Such are all the movements of a drunken man; he must, therefore, be the most *graceful* of men.

It may be said, indeed, that the vine has produced much evil; and I may be told, as a proof, that Erigone was deceived by Bacchus in the shape of a bunch of grapes.—Well I know it; and I know also that Erigone is not the only girl who has been deceived by means of the *grape*. But now, in oppsition to that circumstance, which is so trifling, when compared to the advantages I have al-

* The same poet thus praises drunkenness:

"Quid non ebrietas designat? operta recludit:
Spes jubet esse ratas; in prœlia trudit inermem;
Sollicitis animis onus eximit; addocet artes
Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum?
Contractâ quem non in paupertate solutum?"

† The worst of Ovid's poetry is that which he sent from Scythia, where never vine was planted. What were Anacreon's subjects, but the grape and roses: every page of Pindar is redolent of wine. It is when warmed with the mellow cask that Horace sweetly chants his Glycere.

ready ftated, let me afk whether fobernefs has not its direful evil: was not Hermagoras banifhed Ephefus for too great fobriety? Could inebriety caufe any thing more afflicting than banifhment?

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES,

INTO THE ORIGIN AND DIVERSITIES OF COSTUME.

We are informed by feveral antiquaries, that in the time of Ann, Richard the Second's queen, the women of quality firft wore *trains*; the fame queen introduced fide-faddles.

It is recorded in the reign of Henry the Eighth, "that Anne Boleyne wore *yellow-mourning* for Catharine of Arragon."

The reign of Mary is fuppofed to be the æra of *ruffs* and *farthingales*, as they were firft brought hither from Spain. Howell tells us in his letters, "that the Spanifh word for a farthingale, literally tranflated, fignifies *cover infant*, as it it was intended *to conceal pregnancy*; it is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might fignify *cover infanta*. A blooming virgin in that age feems to have been more folicitous to hide her fkin, than a fhrivelled old woman is at prefent; the very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrifts; the petticoats were worn long, and the head gear, or coifure, clofe; to which was fometimes faftened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occafionally to conceal even the face."

REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Edward Vere, the feventeenth Earl of Oxford, was the firft that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He prefented the queen with a pair of *perfumed gloves*, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands.

As the queen left no lefs than three thoufand different habits in her wardrobe when fhe died, and was poffeffed of the dreffes of all conntries, it is fomewhat ftrange that there is fuch a uniformity of drefs in her portraits, and that fhe fhould take a pleafure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the *ftays* and bodies were worn *long waifted*. Lady Hunfdon, the foremoft of the ladies in the proceffion to Hunfdon-Houfe, appears with a much longer waift than thofe that follow her. She might poffibly have been a leader of the fafhion as well as of the proceffion.

JAMES I.

Wilson informs us that the Countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at Court "in the habit of *a virgin*, with her hair pendant and almost to her feet." The princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore her's in the same manner, when she went to be married to the Prince Palatine.

The head of the Countess seems to be oppressed with ornaments, and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign *laces* in the reign of James, which rather increased than abated in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. *Yellow starch* for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the sallow complexion of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had principal hand in poisening Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour, helped to support the fashion so long as she was able: it began to decline upon her execution.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court during the reign of James, which was perhaps a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

It may not be impertinent to mark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Ann of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present.

CHARLES I.

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled lik a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot at the top of the crown; they frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair; ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs resembling the large falling band worn by the men were in fashion among the ladies; this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a Vandyke.

Cowley, in his discourse "On Greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time in the following terms:—"Is any thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such *high shoes* as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? and a gown as long again as their body, so that they cannot stir to the next room without a Page or two to hold it up."

HOTTENTOTS.

The ancient manners and primitive character of this extraordinary race of men, are, no doubt, much changed since their connexion with the colonists; and the nearer they are found to the parts most uninhabited by Europeans, the less they retain of them. If, at any time, they composed societies governed by laws, swayed by customs, and observant of religious ceremonies, many of which, as related among the fables of ancient voyagers, and revived by some modern travellers, were so absurd and extremely rediculous as to create strong doubts of their existence, they have now so completely lost them, that no one trace remains behind. The name even that has been given to this people is a fabrication. *Hottentot* is a word that has no place nor meaning in their language; and they take to themselves the name under the idea of its being a Dutch word*. From living together in particular clans, and in latter times, from mixing with different people, the Hottentots of one district differ very considerably from those of another.—Low as they are sunk in the scale of humanity, their character seems to have been very much traduced and misrepresented. It is true, there is nothing prepossessing in the appearace of a Hottentot, but infinitely less so in the many ridiculous and false relations by which the public have been abused. They are a mild, quiet, and timed people; perfectly harmless, honest, faithful; and, though extremely phlegmatic, they are kind and affectionate to each other, and not incapable of strong attachments. A Hottentot would share his last morsel with his companions. They have little of that kind of art or cunning that savages generally possess. If accused of crimes of which they have been guilty, they generally divulge the truth. They seldom quarrel among themselves, or make use of provoking language. Though naturally of a fearful and cowardly disposition, they will run into the face of danger, if led on by their superiors; and they suffer pain with great patience. They are by no means deficient it talent; but they possess little exertion to call it into action: the want of this was the principal cause of their ruin.

The indolence of a Hottentot is a real disease, whose only remedy seems to be that of terror. Hunger is insufficient to effect the

* When the Hottentots were spread over the southern angle of Africa, each horde had its particular name; but that by which the whole nation was distinguished, and which at this moment they bear among themselves, in every part of the country, is *Quaiquæ*.

cure. Rather than to have the trouble of procuring food by the chace, or of diging the ground for roots, they will willfuly fast the whole day, provided they may be allowed to sleep. Yet, though they are extremely patient of hunger, they are at the same time the greatest gluttons upon the face of the earth.*

With them the word is, to eat or to sleep. When they cannot indulge in the gratification of the one, they generally find immediate relief in flying to the other.—Their manner of eating marks the voracity of their appetite. Having cut from the animal a large steak, they enter one edge with the knife, and passing it round in a spiral manner till they come to the middle, they produce a string of meat, two or three yards in length. The whole animal is presently cut into such strings; and, while some are employed in this business, and in suspending them on the branches of the shrubbery, others are broiling the strings coiled round, and laid upon the ashes. When the meat is thus warmed through, they grasp it in both hands, and applying one of the strings to the mouth, soon get through a yard of flesh. The ashes of the green wood, that hadhere to the meat, serve as a substitute for salt. As soon as a string of meat has passed through their hands, they are cleaned by rubbing them over different part of their body. Grease, thus applied from time to time, and accumulating perhaps for a whole year, sometimes melting by the side of a large fire, and catching up dust and dirt, covers, at length, the surface of the body with a thick black coating, that entirely conceals the natural colour of

* This circumstance accounts, perhaps, for the curious predilection which a lion is said to have for the flesh of a Hottentot. The following anecdote, recorded by the interesting traveller, Mr. Barrow, is a proof of this singular predilection,—A Hottentot belonging to one of the Dutch farmers, at the Cape, had endeavoured for some time, in vain, to drive his master's cattle into a pool of water, inclosed between two ridges of rock, when, at length he espied a huge lion couching in the midst of the pool; terrified at the unexpected sight of such a beast, that seemed to have his eyes fixed upon him, he instantly took to his heels, leaving the cattle to shift for themselves. In doing this, he had presence of mind enough to run through the herd, concluding that, if the lion should pursue, he might take up with the first beast that presented itself. The lion broke through the herd, making directly after the Hottentot, who, on turning round, and perceiving that the monster had singled him out for a meal, breathless, and half dead with terror, scrambled up one of the free aloes, in the trunk of which had luckily been cut out a few steps, the more readily to come at some birds' nests that the branches contained. At the same moment, the lion made a spring at him, but, missing his aim, fell upon the ground. In surly silence, he walked round the tree, casting every now and then a dreadful look towards the poor Hottentot, who had crept behind some finches' nest that happened to have been built in the tree.

the ſkin*. The dreſs of a Hottentot is very ſimple. It conſiſts of a belt made of a thong, cut out from the ſkin of ſome animal. From this belt is ſuſpended, before, a kind of caſe, made out of the ſkin of jackall. The ſhape is that of half a ninepin, cut longitudinally, and the convex and hairy ſide outermoſt. The intention of this caſe is, to receive thoſe parts of the body for which moſt nations have adopted ſome ſort of covering; but few, who are not entirely naked, have hit upon a leſs effectual one, for ſuch purpoſe, than that of the Hottentot. From the back part of the belt, or girdle, hangs a piece of ſtiff, dried ſkin, reaching ſcarcely to the middle of the thigh, cut into the ſhape of acute iſoſceles triangle, with the point uppermoſt. Some wear a couple of ſuch pieces. This contrivance is no better covering than the other. This, indeed, does not ſeem to have been the purpoſe exactly for which it has been contrived. Nature having given to moſt animals a tail to fan themſelves in hot weather, and to laſh away troubleſome inſects, and having left the Hottentot without one, he has adopted an artificial one, to anſwer the ſame end. Theſe conſtitute the whole of their ſummer dreſs. A great beau will probably faſten a bracelet of beads, or a ring of copper, round his wriſt; but ſuch are more properly ornaments belonging to the other ſex.

The perſon of a Hottentot, while young, is by no means void of ſymmetry. They are clean-limbed, well-proportioned, and erect. Their joints, hands, and feet, are remarkably ſmall. No protuberance of muſcle to indicate ſtrength; but a body delicately formed as that of a woman, marks the inactive and effeminate mind of a Hottentot. The face is, in general, extremely ugly; but this differs materially in different families, particularly in the noſe;

* The cuſtom of greaſing the body, and wrapping it in ſkins, has been the conſtant theme of abuſe againſt this race of people, by thoſe who have written on the ſubject. But, they ſhould have conſidered, that to cover the body with ſome unctuous matter, in a hot climate, where watar was extremely ſcarce, was a very natural reſource, to prevent the ſkin from being ſhrivellen and parched by the ſcorching rays of the ſun, and has been adopted by moſt nations ſituated in or near the torrid zone. Was not, in all probability, the oil that ran ſo profuſely down "Aaron's beard, even to the ſkirts of his garments," animal fat? for, during the forty years that he and Moſes occupied the children of Iſrael with a promiſed land, it is not very likely they had a ſupply of vegetable oil. If the practice of ſmearing the body with fat were adopted in South America, there would not probably be ſuch number of objects in the ſtreets of Rio de Janeiro, labouring under that moſt diſguſting and dreadful diſorder, the Elephantiaſis. The Hottentots know nothing of that complaint; nor is any kind of cutaneous diſeaſe prevalent among them. Golbery, alſo, very rationally, accounts for this practice, as employed by the inhabitants of Negroeland.

ſome of which are remarkably flat, and others conſiderably raiſed. The colour of the eye is a deep cheſnut: they are very long and narrow, removed to a great diſtance from each other, and the eye-lids, at the extremity next the noſe, inſtead of forming an angle, as in Europeans, are rounded into each other, like thoſe of the Chineſe; to whom, indeed, in many other points, they bear a phyſical reſemblance, that is ſufficiently ſtriking. The cheek-bones are high and prominent, and, with the narrow-pointed chin, form nearly a triangle. Their teeth are beautifully white. The colour of the ſkin is that of a yellowiſh brown, or faded leaf; but very different from the ſickly hue of a perſon in the jaundice, which it has been deſcribed to reſemble. Their hair is of a very ſingular nature: it does not cover the whole ſurface of the ſcalp, but grows in ſmall tufts, at a certain diſtance, from each other; and, when kept ſhort, has the appearance and feel of a hard ſhoe-bruſh, with this difference, that it is curled and twiſted into ſmall round lumps, about the ſize, of a marrow-fat pea. When ſuffered to grow, it hangs in the neck in hard twiſted taſſels, like fringe.

Some of the women, when young, and previous to child-bearing, might ſerve as models of perfection in the human figure. Every joint and limb is rounded and well turned; and their whole body is without an angle or diſproportionate portuberance. Their breaſts are round, firm, and diſtant; but the nipple is unuſually large, and ſurrounded by an areola, which is much elevated above the general ſurface of the breaſt. Their hands and feet are remarkably ſmall, and delicately turned; and, in their gait, they are not altogether devoid of grace. Their charms, however, are very fleeting. The Hottentot women are very fond of finery, like moſt other nations. They, by their immoderate rage for dreſs, accelerated the ruin of their huſbands; which they themſelves had brought on, by as ſtrong a rage for ardent ſpirit and tobacco. Theſe two articles, and glaſs beads, were exchanged for their cattle—things uſeleſs, worthleſs, and even pernicious, for what was their only ſupport, the ſoul of their exiſtence. The thongs of dried ſkins, that had encircled their legs from the ankle to the knee, as a protection againſt the bite of poiſonous animals, were now deſpiſed and thrown away, and beads were ſubſtituted in their place. Thus, what had been adopted as a matter of neceſſity and prudence, paſſed into an affairs of faſhion. Their necks, arms, and legs, were loaded with glaſs-beads; but the largeſt and moſt ſplendid of theſe ornaments were beſtowed upon the little apron, about ſeven or eight inches wide, that hangs from the waiſt, and

reaches barely to the middle of the thigh. Great pains ſeem to be taken by the women to attract notice towards this part of their perſon. Large metal buttons, ſhells of the cypræa genus, with the apertures outwards, or any thing that makes a great ſhow, are faſtened to the borders of this apron. Thoſe, who either cannot afford to wear glaſs-beads, or have no taſte for the faſhion, wears an apron of a different ſort, which has a very odd appearance: it is the ſkin of an animal, cut into threads, that hang in a bunch between the thighs, reaching about half-way to the knee; the exterior and anterior parts of the thighs are entirely bare. The threads of ſuch an apron are frequently too thin and few to anſwer the purpoſe of concealment. Inſtead of the tail worn by the men, the women have a ſheep's ſkin, that entirely covers the poſterior part of the body from the waiſt to the calf of the leg, and juſt wide enough to ſtrike the exterior part of the thigh. The rattling of this hard and dry ſkin announces the approach of a Hottentot lady long before ſhe makes her appearance. The reſt of the body is naked. Some, however wear ſkin-caps on their heads, made up into different ſhapes, and ornamented as caprice may direct. In the winter months, both ſexes cover themſelves with cloaks made of ſkins.

Theſe weak people, the Hottentots, whoſe character, manners, features, and dreſs we have deſcribed, theſe weak people, the moſt helpleſs, and, in their preſent condition*, perhaps, the moſt wretched, of the human race, have entailed upon their miſerable offspring, a ſtate of exiſtence to which that of ſlavery might bear the compariſon of happineſs. It is a condition, however, not likely to continue to a very remote poſterity. The name of Hottentot will be forgotten or remembered only as that of a deceaſed perſon of little note; as their numbers, of late years, have rapidly declined. It has generally been obſerved, that wherever Europeans have colonized, the leſs civilized nations have already dwindled away, and, at length, totally diſappeared. Various cauſes have contribuued to the depopulation of the Hottentots. The impolitic cuſtom of herd-

* There is ſcarcely an inſtance of cruelty, ſaid to have been committed againſt the ſlaves in the Weſt-India iſlands, that could not find a parallel from the Dutch farmers of the remote parts of the colony towards the Hottentots in their ſervice. They have diſcovered themſelves to be removed to too great a diſtance from the ſeat of their former government, to be awed by its authority; and they exerciſe, in the moſt wanton and barbarous manner, an abſolute power over theſe poor wretches, reduced to the neceſſity of depending upon them for a morſel of bread. Hence, if *policy* dictated the reſtitution of this colony to its ancient maſters, an aſſertion we cannot aſſent to, *humanity* ſhould have forbidden it.

ing together in families, and of not marrying out of their own kraals, has, no doubt, tended to enervate this race of men, and reduced them to their present degenerated condition, which is that of languid, liftlefs, phlegmatic people, in whom the prolific powers of nature feem to be almoft exhaufted. To this may be added, their extreme poverty, fcantinefs of food, and continual dejection of mind, arifing from the cruel treatment they received from the inhuman and unfeeling Dutch peafantry*.

THE PUBLIC SQUARES IN SPAIN.

ARE ufed as promenades and places of affemblage. The fmall towns, and even the villages, are not without fuch an open fpace, which is generally in the front of the church. It is there the Spaniards recreate themfelves after their labours, or enjoy the warmth of the fun in winter, and even thofe who fcarcely ever quit town, regularly refort there. From this you may eafily conceive the appearance of fuch a fpot in the centre of the metropolis.

In MADRID, when it ftrikes eleven, officers of the guard, with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils, embroidered with gold, holding the arms of their *cortejois*†, and a party coloured crowd, of all kinds, wrapped up in their cloaks,

* Beating and cutting them with thongs of the hide of the fea-cow, or rhinoceros, is a gentle punifhment; though thefe forts of whips, which they call *fhambos*, are moft horrible inftruments, tough, pliant, and heavy almoft as lead. Firing fmall fhots into the legs and thighs of a Hottentot is a punifhment not unknown to fome of the monfters who inhabit the neighbourhood of *Camtoos* river; inftant death is not unfrequently the confequence of punifhing thefe poor wretches in a moment of rage. This is of little confequence to the farmer; for, though they are, to all intents and purpofes, his flaves, yet they are not transferable property. It is this circumftance which, in his mind, makes their lives lefs valuable, and their treatment more inhuman.—In offences of too fmall moment to ftir up phlegm of a Dutch peafant, the coolnefs and tranquillity difplayed at the punifhment of his flave, or Hottentot, is highly ridiculous, and, at the fame time, indicative of a favage difpofition to unfeeling cruelty lurking in his heart. He flogs them, not by any given number of lafhes, but by time; and, as they have no clocks, nor fubftitutes for them, capable of marking the fmaller divifions of time, he has invented an excufe for the indulgence of one of his moft favourite fenfualities, by flogging them till he has fmoked as many pipes of tobacco as he may judge the magnitude to deferve. The government of Malacca, it is reported, has adopted the fame cuftom of *flogging by pipes*; and the fifcal, or chief magiftrate, or fome of his deputies, are the fmokers on fuch occafions.

† The fame as a Cicifbeo in Italy.

pour from every ſtreet, to read the advertiſements and poſting bills *(noticias ſueltas)*. "To day there will be a ſermon, and muſic, at the Franciſcans—there will be an opera, and plays—to-morrow there will be a bull-fight; or, the novena of San Felipo commences—loſt, yeſterday, at the Prado, a little girl; and this morning a chaplet—ſtolen, three days ago, ſuch and ſuch a jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will reſtore it, *by his confeſſor*, he will receive a handſome reward—the day afrer to-morrow will be ſold, by auction, a large crucifix, an image of the Madona, and a *Nacimiento*, (a caſe containing the infant Jeſus, with the two other perſons of the Trinity, in wood, plaſter, &c.)—this evening the proceſſion of the Roſary will ſet out about eight o'clock."

In the ſquare are alſo crier of the journals, ſtunning the paſſengers with their noiſe; people reading the Gazette for a *quarto* (a farthing); Walloon and Swiſs guards offering goods for ſale; hackney-coaches plying for fairs; old clotheſmen, coblers, ſharpers, ſellers of images and cigars, and huckſters of all kinds, tormenting the paſſengers; there a numerous circle crowd round an ingenious *memorialita*, or notary, a very profitable occupation, and abounding in every ſtreet; for nothing is to be obtained by verbal applications, even to a paſſport, for which a *memorialita* muſt paſs through an infinity of offices, and there a loto, with a dial to be pulled; next to him a juggler, with dancing monkies; and farther on, goods ſelling by auction. Women, ogling the paſſengers, alſo mingle in the crowd, while capuchins, with long beards, parade with gravity and ſolemnity. Here you are attacked by a couple of ballad-ſingers, and there annoyed by an unfortunate beggar; to all which is added the noiſe of carriages and caleſas, and of the neighbouring fountain re-echoing with the loud hallowing voices of the water carriers.

The ſquare is far more noiſy ſtill, on Sundays and holidays, when crowds of people are flocking to the neighbouring churches. The groups then crowd upon each other, and every one appears in his beſt apparel. It ſtrikes one, and the crowd diſappears; the porters range themſelves near the houſes to ſleep the ſieſta, or eat their dinner; all the ſhops are ſhut; at the corner of the ſtreets, the hunckſters over their ſtalls, and ſtretch themſelves beſide them, on the pavement; the place is cleared, the moſt noiſy ſtreets are quite deſerted and dead, and a ſolitary paſſenger is rarely ſeen. But no ſooner do the bells ring for veſpers, than all is life again, and at four o'clock the place is crowded a new. Ladies of eaſy virtue

iſſue forth from their retreats, ſpreading on all ſides, and no modeſt woman dares to be ſeen abroad without her *cortejo*, or her *duenna**.

At this time come the venders of cool water *(aguadores)*, crying "agua freſca! agua freſcita! quien beve? quien quiere? aova viene de la fuente†." Theſe men carry on their ſhoulders a large ſtone-pitcher, faſtened on with leather thongs, and keep goblets in tin veſſels, to drink out of; it is ſold at a farthing a glaſs. Alſo orange girls. *(naranjeras)*, crying, "naranjas! naranjas! dos por tres quartoes‡!"—The flower girls, *(roſevas)* "Take ſome, take ſome, dear Sir! dear Madam! three for a ferthing! How beautiful! how rich! a farthing a handful! How beautiful they are!" —The chaiſe drivers, *(caleſeros)* "A chaiſe, Sir! How many ſeats! Come, Sir! what a chaiſe, and what a horſe, are mine! Come, Sir, a turn to the canal; or wherever you pleaſe!"—The news venders; "The new Gazette! I have only half a dozen left; who will have the laſt Gazette? Take it, Sir, the laſt I have."—And, laſtly, the beggars; "Senor, una limoſina! Por Maria Santiſſima! una limoſina a eſte probeſcito, que no puede ganar? una limoſina per los dolores de Maria Santiſſima‖! Then, by degrees, the various equipages go to the theatre, or the prado, and on all ſides may be ſeen companies in chariots, mules, &c. At length it is twilight; the bells ring for the Angelus, the lamps are lighted before the Madonas and in the houſes, while wine and lemonade ſellers light up their ſhops, and every where are ſeen little tables with rolls and paper lanterns. "Que ricos! que tiernecitos! que blanditos§!" The noiſe of the paſſengers, the rumbling of carriages increaſes over moment, and the whole ſquare is full of people. Here guiters and voleros are heard; there a ballad-ſinger, ſinging the laſt new ballad, and ſtories of men hanged; then a vigorous copper-coloured miſſionary, preaching to a penitent populace, while his audiance are appointing aſſignations.

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* It was formerly a ſevere governeſs, or guardian of the wife, paid by the huſband, and frequently choſen from among his relations; but is now a mere lady's maid.

† Cool water! ice-cool water! who drinks? who wants any water, juſt freſh from the fountain?

‡ Oranges, oranges! two for three farthings.

‖ Sir, your charity, for the love of the Holy Virgin! your charity to a poor man, that cannot work; your charity, by the pains of the Holy Virgin!

§ How rich! how freſh! how ſoft!

MRS. KNOWLES, THE QUAKER.

In Ely Place, Holborn, died, aged 80, Mrs. Knowles. She was a native of Staffordſhire, and the widow of Dr. K. a much eſteemed phyſician in London. Her parents being of the Society of Friends, ſhe was carefully educated in ſubſtantial and uſeful knowledge, but this alone could not ſatisfy her active mind; for ſhe was long diſtinguiſhed by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more eſpecially the imitation of nature in needle work. Some ſpecimens of the latter having accidentally fallen under the obſervation of their Majeſties, they expreſſed a wiſh to ſee her. She was accordingly preſented in the ſimplicity of her quaker dreſs, and graciouſly received. This and ſubſequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, *a repreſentation of the King in needle work*, which ſhe completed to the entire ſatiſfaction of their Majeſties, though ſhe had never before ſeen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her huſband in a ſcientific tour through Holland, Germany, and France, where they obtained introduction to the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages. Mrs. K. was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular deſire of the latter. The appearance of a quaker was an extraordinary ſpectacle to that Princeſs, who eagerly enquired concerning their tents and acknowledged that theſe heretics were, at leaſt, *philoſophers*. Mrs. K. wrote on various ſubjects, philoſophical, theological, and poetical.—Some of her performances have been publiſhed with her name, but more, anonymouſly; and it is ſaid, that ſhe modeſtly retained in manuſcript far more than ſhe ſubmitted to the public. When urged on theſe ſubjects, ſhe would reply:—"Even arts and ſciences are but evaneſcent ſplendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Chriſtian virtues." Mr. Boſwell has preſerved the following intereſting converſation between Mrs. K. and Dr. Johnſon, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions.

Mrs. K.—"Thy friend Jenny H— deſires her kind reſpects to thee Doctor."

Dr. J.—"To me!—tell me not of her! I hate the odious wench for her apoſtacy: and it is you, Madam, who have ſeduced her from the chriſtian Religion."

Mrs. K.—"This is a heavy charge indeed—I muſt beg leave to be heard in my own defence; and I entreat the attention of the preſent learned and candid company, deſiring they will judge how far I am able to clear myſelf of ſo cruel an accuſation."

Dr. J.—(much disturbed at this unexpected challenge) said, "you are a woman, and I give you quarter."

Mrs. K.—"I will not take quarter. There is no sex in souls; and in the present cause I fear not even Dr. Johnson himself."

"*Bravo!" was repeated by the company and silence ensued.*

Dr. J.—"Well then, Madam, I persist in my charge that you have seduced Miss H— from the christian religion."

Mrs. K.—"If thou really knewest what were the principles of *The Friends*, thou wouldst not say she had departed from christianity. But, waving that discussion for the present, I will take the liberty to observe, that she had an undoubted right to examine and to change her educational tenets whenever she supposed she had found them erroneous: as an accountable creature, it was her duty so to do"

Dr. J.—"Pshaw! pshaw! an accountable creature! girls accountable creatures! It was her duty to remain with the Church wherein she was educated; she had no business to leave it."

Mrs. K.—"What! not for that which she apprehended to be better? According to this rule, Doctor, hadst *thou* been born in Turkey, it would have been *thy* duty to have remained a Mahometan, notwithstanding *christian evidence* might have wrought in thy mind the clearest conviction; and if so, then let me ask, how would *thy conscience* have answered for such obstinacy at the great and last tribunal?"

Dr. J.—"*My* conscience would not have been answerable."

Mrs K.—"Whose then would?"

Dr. J.—"Why *the State's* to be sure. In adherring to the religion of the state as by law established, our implicit obedience therein, becomes our *duty*"

Mrs. K.—"A nation, or a state having a conscience, is a doctrine entirely new to me, and indeed, a very curious piece of intelligence; for I have always understood that a Government or state, is a creature of time only; beyond which it dissolves, and becomes a non-entity. Now, gentlemen; can your imaginations body forth this monstrous individual, or being, called a state; composed of millions of people? Can you behold it stalking forth into the next world, loaded with its mighty conscience, there to be rewarded or punished for the faith, opinions, and conduct of its constituent *Machines* called men! Surely the teeming brain of Poetry never held up to the fancy so wondrous a personage!"

Dr. J.—(when the laugh occasioned by this personification was subsided) very angrily replied; "I regard not what you say as to that

matter—I hate the arrogance of the wench, in ſuppoſing herſelf a more competent judge of religion than thoſe who educated her. She imitated you, no doubt; but ſhe ought not to have preſumed to determine for herſelf in ſo importont an affair."

Mrs. K.—"True Doctor, I grant it; if, as thou ſeemeſt to imply, a wench of 20 years be not a Moral agent."

Dr. J.—"I doubt it would be difficult to prove thoſe deſerve that character, who turn Quakers."

Mrs K.—"This ſevere retort, Doctor, induces me charitably to hope, thou muſt be totally unacquainted with the principles of the people, againſt whom thou art ſo exceedingly prejudiced, and that thou ſuppoſeſt us a ſet of infidels or deiſts."

Dr. J.—"Certainly, I do think you little better than deiſts."

Mrs. K.—"This is indeed ſtrange, 'tis paſſing ſtrange! that a Man of ſuch univerſal reading and reſearch, has not thought it, *at leaſt expedient* to look into the cauſe of diſſent of a ſociety ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo conſpicuouſly ſingular!

Dr. J.—"Not I, indeed! I have not read "Barclay's Apology;" and for this plain reaſon. *I never thought it worth my while.* You are upſtart ſectaries, perhaps the beſt ſubdued, by a ſilent contempt."

Mrs. K.—"This reminds me of the language of the Rabbies of old when their Hierarchy was alarmed by the encreaſing influence, force, and ſimplicity of dawning truth, in their high day of worldly dominion. We meekly truſt, our principles ſtand on the ſame ſolid foundation of ſimple truth, and we invite the acuteſt inveſtigation. The reaſon thou giveſt for not having read "Barclay's Apology" is ſurely a very improper one, for a Man whom the World looks up to as a Moral Philoſopher of the firſt Rank; a Teacher, from whom they think they have a right to expect much information. To this expecting, enquiring World, how can Dr. Johnſon acquit himſelf for remaining unacquainted with a book tranſlated into five or ſix different languages, and which has been admitted into the libraries of almoſt every Court and univerſity in Chriſtendom!"

(Here the Doctor grew very angry; ſtill more ſo, at the length of time the gentlemen inſiſted on allowing his antagoniſt, wherein to make her defence; and his impatience excited one of the company to whiſper "I never ſaw this mighty lion ſo chafed before.")

The Doctor again repeated, that "he did not think the Quakers deſerving the name of chriſtians."

Mrs. K.—"Give me leave then to endeavour to convince thee

of thy error; which I will do by making before thee and this respectable Company, a confession of our faith, Creeds, or Confessions of Faith, are admitted by all to be the standard, whereby we judge of every denomination of Professors."

(To this, every one present agreed; and even the Doctor grumbled *out, his assent.)*

Mrs. K.—"Well then, I take upon me to declare, that the People called Quakers do verily believe in the Holy Scriptures, and rejoice, with the most full and reverential acceptance of the divine history of facts, as recorded in the New Testament. That we, consequently, fully believe those historical articles summed up in what is called "the Apostles Creed," with these two exceptions only, to wit; our Saviour's descent into Hell, and the resurrection of the body. These mysteries we humbly leave just as they stand in holy text; there being from that ground, no authority for such assertion, as is drawn up in the creed. And now, Doctor; canst thou still deny to us the honorable title of christians?

Dr. J.—"Well! I must own I did not at all suppose you had so much to say for yourselves. However, I cannot forgive that little slut, for presuming to take upon herself as she has done."

Mrs. K.—"I hope Doctor, thou wilt not remain unforgiving; and that you will renew your friendship, and joyfully meet at last in those bright regions where Pride and Prejudice can never enter!"

Dr. J.—"Meet her!I never desire to meet fools any where."

(This remark was so pleasantly received, that the Doctor joined in the laugh; his spleen was dissipated: he took his Coffee, and became for the remainder of the evening very cheerful, and entertaining.)

TURKISH ARMY AND ITS ENCAMPMENT.

A TURKISH army may well be compared to an armed rabble*; with this difference, that, instead of being a lawless mob, led away by the impetuosity of passion, or by the impulse of the moment, the power of a chief may keep up a certain degree of subordina-

* Mr. Morier, the interesting historian of a campaign with the Ottoman army in Egypt, has related an instance of the insubordination of the Turks he was witness to. "The Albanian troops," he observes, "to the number of 7000, were encamped near the grand vizier; soon after dark they became merry, and, as their only demonstration of mirth consists in shouting, and firing of their muskets with balls, they very soon became troublesome. The grand vizier sent an officer to them, with orders to desist; but no sooner had those orders reached them, than it was a signal for increasing their fires, which resembled the file firing of a regiment on a field-day." Of his weakness, in not enforcing his orders, the above fact is

tion, which, however, goes only as far as he is possessed of more or less energy of character, and often will not prevent disorders, such as the plundering of villages and quarrels between whole corps of the same army. The practice of firing with ball for amusement is so common in a Turkish army, that one is in continual danger of being shot.

In their encampments, the Turks show some attempt to system. Their only principle is, that the different corps, or nations, of which this heterogeneous body is composed, have their several encampments. But, if there happen to be two leaders, commanding each a separate detachment of the same class of troops, both pitch their tents where they please: the tent of the chief stands in the midst of those of his followers. If he be a pasha, he may be distinguished with a silver ball, which is fixed to the tent pole, and by the standard, with the number of horse-tails denoting his rank, planted before his tent. The Grand Vizier generally chooses a height for his tent, which may be distinguished by a wall of cloth surrounding it; his own attendants, the members of his household, and domestics, encamp about him, and form his body-guard; their number depends upon his wealth, or upon his ideas of grandeur. The view of a Turkish camp is a singular sight. The whole resembles a large fair; a number of soldiers, who serve without pay, carry on a trafic, on which they subsist; there are besides, tradesmen of all descriptions, who follow the camp: some keep coffee-houses, which are distinguished by a red flag; others are horse-dealers; and a number of public criers are constantly employed in discribing to the multitude things lost, or in selling divers articles at auction. This scene of confusion is certainly more easily conceived than told; but a very ingenious definition of it was given by a Turk, who was asked to describe their manner of encampment—"Thus," said he," pulling from his pocket a handful of paras, and throwing them upon the table."

The dangers to which such an army must be exposed, in the vicinity of a vigilant enemy, may very easily be conceived.

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an instance. The following anecdote is told of him, which proves his humanity. When pasha, he appointed a day for the exercise of djerrid †, and gave his attendants permission to lance their sticks at him, one of them, by some unlucky accident, put out his right eye. The next day he was sent for to receive a sum of money, and, at the same time, an order to quit his master's territory, lest his anger should excite revenge.

† The exercise of djerrid consists in riding full speed after your antagonist, and lancing a stick (of about four feet long and two inches in circumference) at him; which he endeavours to parry with his own stick, or by stooping on his horse's neck.

SIBERIA AND ITS PEASANTRY.

.... In going to Siberia, you are often obliged to paſs through fire and water. One night we ſaw a large foreſt in flames. At a diſtance, the ſpectacle produced a grand effect, but, when I found we were to paſs through it, this new kind of danger made me ſhudder. Some burning pines, which had fallen one againſt another, actually formed an arch of fire in the very middle of the road, while others threatened to fall upon our heads. We frequently obſerved trees burnt eight or ten feet at bottom, ſupported by the mere thickneſs of their bark, their tops and branches as yet untouched by the flames. We came at length to a fir tree on fire, from top to bottom, which was overturned acroſs the road; at firſt we heſitated what to do, as it was equally dangerous to proceed and to turn back. It was determined to proceed; the poſtilion whipped the horſes, and drove them over the loweſt part of the tree. This paſſage was at leaſt a thouſand paces in length.

There is nothing more common, in travelling through Ruſſia, than to meet with theſe fires. The natives appear delighted at ſuch accidents: the country is ſo encumbered with foreſts, that they take no means whatever to extinguiſh ſuch conflagrations.

.... In entering Siberia, on the road to Tobolſk, you ſee not gloomy foreſts of pine, but young woods of birch, intermixed with extenſive and fertile fields, in high ſtate of cultivation, and opulent villages, either Ruſſian or Tartar, ſituated at no great diſtance from each other. The countenances of the peaſants appear ſo contented and cheerful on Sundays and holidays, that a traveller can ſcarcely perſuade himſelf he is really in Siberia. In theſe villages, the houſes are much cleaner than in thoſe of the other Ruſſians. The inns have each two rooms; the common one called *iſba*, and the other the *gornitza*. Theſe chambers have windows glazed with tranſparent pebble; there are tables covered with decent tapeſtry, and a variety of fine images are placed in every corner. They are furniſhed alſo with many houſehold utenſils, which we had not ſeen in any of the peaſants' houſes for a conſiderable diſtance; ſuch as glaſſes, cups and ſaucers. Their languages bears no reſemblance to that of the Ruſſians. On working days the country ſeems but thinly inhabited; one may travel for hours together without meeting a ſingle man; and yet theſe apparently deſert lands are ſo extremely fertile, that they appear as if they were cultivated by magic. Every holiday the young girls, clad in white and red, or in blue, reſort to the village green, and entertain

themſelves with ſinging and dancing*. The young men have their own amuſements; I did not obſerve the indiſcriminate mixture of the ſexes in any of their ſports.

The peaſants, in general, cheriſh a tender remembrance of the late empreſs. They call her *matuſchka* (little mother). The greateſt hoſpitality prevails among the peaſantry. They are all anxious to receive ſtrangers, and conſidered it as a very great honour done them; they ſet before their gueſts every thing they have, and are extremely delighted to ſee them reliſh the repaſt. I ſhall never forget the uneaſineſs of a female villager on ſeeing us approach, becauſe ſhe had no refreſhments at hand. She ran about the cottage, and exclaimed with tears in her eyes: "Here are three good little gueſts, and I have nothing to ſet before them." The peaſants never demand any money in return for their hoſpitality; they refuſe to be paid for bread, quaſs†, and ſuch things; and for their poultry, cream, and eggs, they are always ſatisfied with whatever price is offered for them. As they never receive any thing but curſes from the ſoldiers and couriers who call on them, they take care not to acknowledge that they have any proviſions in the houſe. I am, however, convinced, that a traveller would always find plenty, when he accoſts the Ruſſian peaſant in a civil manner. A thing of no value, a mere trifle, a piece of ſugar given to their children, makes them inſtantly your friends. In this way I acted during the whole journey, and I had all the mothers on my ſide. I gave the preference to children about the ſize of two of my own daughters. Often, very often, the tears came into my eyes:—"You have certainly children at home," the women would ſay to me—"Six," replied I with a heavy heart. Then I was ſure to read that compaſſion in their eyes, which is ſo eaſily underſtood. I would then get into my carriage and they would bleſs me.‡

* The Siberian girls, and chiefly thoſe of Kurgan, are very fond of another amuſement, that of bathing. Their baths afford them a moſt agreeable gymnaſtic exerciſe, and contribute greatly to their health. They ſwim over the ſtream without the leaſt difficulty, and lie on the water without any apparent effort, and in this manner float down the current on their backs. They often gambol together, purſue one another in the water and tumble one over the other with incredible dexterity. They, indeed, carry their ſports ſo far, as to alarm an inexperienced ſpectator.

† It is an acid drink not unlike ſmall beer, but of a more nouriſhing quality. It is made by pouring hot water upon a quantity of barley, and left to foment in the heat of a ſtove.

‡ Kotzebue has related, in another part of his memoirs, the following inſtance of hoſpitality—"I ſaw in a village a natural phenomenon, a man one hundred and thirty years old. His eldeſt ſon, who was eighty, appeared no more than fifty.

PRESENT PARISIAN MANNERS.

"About 200 years ago, the Parisians dined at mid-day: at present, the artisan dines at two; the considerable merchant at three; the clerk at four; the new man, who has become rich, the speculator and the banker, at five; the minister, the legislator, and the rich bachelor, at six; and these last usually rise from table at the hours when our ancestors went to supper. Three-fourths of Paris no longer sup; and the half of the three-fourths are forced to this practice by economy. Those who do sup, sit down at table at eleven o'clock, and go to bed, in summer, at the hour the workman rises."—

......A new mode, a new taste, has lately been introduced:* our rich men wish for something *solid*; their wives are of the same opinion; and our best coffee houses have become eating-houses. By the side of the sign, which announces chocolate, tea á l'Anglaise, coffee à la créme, limonadè, orgeat, &c. you read every where, *breakfasts, cold and hot*, that is to say, sausages, kidneys, wings. &c.

"Enter that parlour; see with what neatness, and how alertly you are served. It is mid-day; that is the hour of breakfast. Let us sit down a moment.—That fat man, with a short neck, is an excellent speculator; that gay carriage at the door is his. What an appetite! Four dishes already emptied! Believe me, his appetite for business is equal to his eating powers, and this insures him success: he is rich, very rich, and has been *only twice a bankrupt*—The young man, who is at the other table, and views with such attention the furniture; who measures "the mirrors with his eye, and who weighs his fork and spoon; who then passes

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When we arrived at his dwelling, we found him lying on a couch, with nothing but a hard mattress under him. Excepting his sight, which was grown very weak, he had all his faculties unimpaired: his hands were neither wrinkled nor thin. As soon as he saw us, he arose, dressed himself, and offered me his bed. I was affected by this act of hospitality; that a man, almost a century older than myself, should offer me his bed, and sleep himself on the ground, was, indeed, a very remarkable act of kindness.

* Thus speaks M. J. B. Pojoulx a French writer,) in his *Paris a la Fin du* 18 *Siecle*; and who announces himself as a man of letters, who had contrived to preserve a kind of independence during the long period in which humanity was degraded in France by errors, excesses, and crimes of every species;—He also professes to have beeen a mere spectator, and never an actor, during that period.—In his sketch of Paris, he has shewn himself an agreeable and faithful painter, an impartial historian; sometimes a judicious critic, always moral, but never a politician.

to the contemplation of the jewels of thoſe at breakfaſt, and who has juſt had a peep at your watch, when you pulled it from your fob:"—"Well, that young man is, no doubt, a thief.—— "Not at all; he is accuſtoming himſelf to valuation."— "I underſtand you, that he may hereafter ſteal to more advantage."—"No, he is a pawn-broker, the proprietor of a noted ſhop, where he lends at fifty per cent. beſides extra charges."— "And that woman, who is coming in with the young man, is ſhe to breakfaſt at an eating houſe?"———"Why not?"—"Arms naked, back naked, &c. &c.—What a confidence in her manner! How impudent a look! She is certainly a——" "She is the *ci-devant* Marchioneſs of———, and is now only at her *third divorce*. She is with two gamblers."—"Rich, I ſuppoſe."—"What is your meaning? A week ago, they had not a ſou; yeſterday, they wallowed in gold: and, to-morrow, perhaps, they may be ſtarving."—"But, their income, their property?"—"Is at their finger's end."—"We have breakfaſted, let us go out through the room, where they drink coffee.—There are few people—the hour for this kind of breakfaſt is paſt. Do you ſee that man, who dips the remains of a roll in a glaſs of currant water?"—"Yes: I conjecture, from his old brown coat, that his fortune was not land." —"You are right: look back to the parlour we have juſt quitted; look at that roſy-faced *bon-vivant*, who having finiſhed the contents of the diſhes heaped up before him, is diſpatching his ſeventh kidney: that devourer of kidneſs was, ten years ago, the humble *lackey* of the currant-water man. You ſee I am at home here; I know the frequenters of this place. I can name to you our modern Crœſuſes and Aſpaſias. This ſort of people court notoriety, their characteriſtic is ſo marked, that ſee them only once, and you cannot forget their features, their manners, and, above all, their language, that alone muſt betray them. An obſerver of every ridicule abſurdity, of fancies of every kind, I ſometimes yielded to them, for the ſake of a more cloſe examination."*

ORIGINAL LETTER,

Written by the celebrated Duke de la Rochefoucault to his niece; which never appeared in any collection of his works.

You have acted very prettily, truly, to marry without ſaying a word to me on the ſubject; I however, can tell you that I would

* We imagine, that after having peruſed the above ſhort delineation of *Paris*, the Reader will not have a very high idea of the *reforming* powers of the French revolution, however fully he may be convinced of its *deſolating* and *deſtroying* energies.

have given you ſome very good advice: but the excellence of your diſpoſition, has, without doubt, taught you, what ſhould be your conduct on ſuch an occaſion. I would, however, have wiſhed to have witneſſed your behaviour; and I expect you to give me a faithful relation of it, for unleſs you do this, inſtead of proſperity, I ſhall wiſh you—I ſhall wiſh you impoſſibilities, mutual jealouſy, oppoſition of temper, a father-in law in love with you, an ill-natured mother-in-law, quarrelſome brother-in-law, tireſome ſiſters-in-law, replete with provincial politeneſs, and fond of reading bad romances; ſmoke in winter, fleas in ſummer, unpleaſant neighbours, tenants who never pay their rents, law-ſuits, diſhoneſt ſervants, a bad cook, a waiting maid who cannot comb your hair, a bigot for your confeſſor, a carriage drawn by reſtive horſes, a drunken coachman, dirty linen, bad water, ſour wine, mouldy bread, importunate duns, a litigious magiſtrate, greyhounds beſide your fire, cats on your bed, a long-winded and ſtupid parſon, a curate who deems himſelf a poet. I would ſpeak of the children, but this is not an impoſſibility, and therefore before I ſay too much I will hold my tongue. Come and ſee me, then, to eſcape theſe misfortunes, and to prove yourſelf worthy of the happineſs that awaits you, if you act as you ought.

ON THE VIRTUES AND ABILITIES OF CALIGULA'S HORSE.

When I read over our own hiſtory, as well as that of other nations, I feel a kind of reverence riſe in my ſoul for the memories of ſeveral emperors, kings, princes, and ſovereign dukes, for the wiſdom, as well as excellent taſte, they have ſhewn in the judicious choice of ſuch perſons as they thought worthy to be placed at the helm of government.

When one conſiders that the prince has it in his power to chuſe out of millions of his ſubjects, and among whom there are, no doubt, both wiſe men and fools; when we ſee him hit on one in whom virtue and wiſdom are ſo equally conſpicuous, that all the world agrees there was not his fellow left, it muſt fill one's mind with wonder and ſurpriſe.

What a happineſs (for example) muſt it have been to live under the auſpicious reign of the emperor CALIGULA, who had ſo great a regard to merit wherever he found it, and took ſuch a fatherly care in providing for the happineſs of his people, that he

made his horse a minister of state? Yet there was not wanting a factious and seditious party at that time in Rome, who took liberties with the emperor himself, only for making choice of so useful an animal to share with him the burden of governing the world, who, after all that could be said of him, was certainly a most able minister.

I doubt not but he had his friends and flatterers, as well as other ministers have had since; but it would move the indignation of every loyal heart to read with what contempt, and even scurrility, a person so highly in trust and favour with the emperor was treated by the malcontents of those times.

There is a period to prejudice itself: the prejudice against this great minister is long since dead; and I don't doubt but the present age will think more favorably of him than that in which he lived. I am sure it would not be hard to point out the time when a nation, for a much longer space than that of an annual magistracy, had reason to envy Rome for having even *a horse* for a consul or *minister*.

I am sorry history should be silent in respect to some things very material to be known; I mean those relating to his birth, family, and education.—Methinks I am curious to know, whether this great minister was a coach or a cart-horse;—a hunter, or a pad;—to speak in the Newmarket style, whether he had blood in him.

I am not ignorant that the world has long run away with a notion, that he was the worst horse in the stable; which notion I take to be built upon a general maxim, which is known to have prevailed in the courts of some of those wretched emperors: "that in a government to be supported by corruption, any beast may serve for a minister."

For my own part, I am willing to do justice to his memory, according to the best lights I am able to collect from history:—nay, I find in myself an inclination to believe, that he owed his high preferment to his merit.

Whether I have read or dreamed the following story, I can't recollect;—that the emperor being one day mounted on his back (bye-the-by, no man in the empire rode so ill), with his whole court about him, these obsequious gentlemen, perceiving how aukwardly he managed the reins, took from thence occasion to flatter him upon his being a most excellent horseman; upon which the horse immediately threw him, only to let him see what a parcel of rascals he had about him. The emperor, perceiving that the horse was the only person about the court that had either truth

or honeſty in him, took a reſolution from that moment to raiſe him to thoſe high honors to which he afterwards arrived.

Be this as it may, it is certain many virtues ſhone in him after his riſe. In the firſt place, he did not ſhew the leaſt alteration of behaviour on this ſudden change of good fortune:—he was the ſame creature as before:—he gave himſelf no overbearing airs upon it, as is common with thoſe raiſed above their element:—he was the only perſon about court who ſeemed no way conſcious of his having a ſuperiority over others.

He did not by any mean arts engage the attention and confidence of the emperor;—nor did he miſrepreſent the good intentions of his ſubjects;—nor did he prevail on him to turn a deaf ear to their complaints, or to reject their petitions;—nor did he engroſs the power of all the great employments of the empire, although he had full as good a right to ſuch power (if parts and abilities can give a right) as ſome that have uſurped it ſince.

He did not preſume to erect himſelf into a dictator in the ſenate; nor did he either directly, or indirectly, bribe or command the ſenators to ſay black was white, green, blue, yellow, or any color he was pleaſed to call it. He was not ſo inſolent as to cauſe men of the firſt nobility in the empire to wait his pleaſure for acceſs to his perſon; nor did he ever ſend men of the patrician order on foot-men's errands. As corrupt as the patricians were grown at that time, if he had given himſelf thoſe airs, ſome one amongſt them would certainly have beſtowed upon him the diſcipline of the horſe-whip.

As he was no flatterer himſelf, he took no pleaſure in the flatteries of others: of conſequence he did not ſquander away the public treaſure in penſions to proſtitute fellows to ſound his praiſes. He had more ſenſe, as well as more modeſty, than to expoſe himſelf to the ridicule of the world by ſo prepoſterous a piece of vanity. He was content with the fair and honeſt appointments belonging to his office, without multiplying perquiſites, or turning every public thing into a job; nor was he eternally *eſcroc-ing* more and more to his own family; and although he might have as ſtupid and indigent kindred as ſome other miniſters have had ſince, he neither took them from the plough nor the cart to diſgrace his country abroad, nor to ſpoil the public buſineſs at home.

He was ſo remarkable for his temperance, that, if he had his belly-full of oats in the morning, he never craved for more that day—A rare inſtance of moderation in a perſon of ſo much power!

Hiſtory is not only ſilent with reſpect to his family, but we cannot ſo much as learn from it whether this great miniſter was a ſtone-horſe or a gelding. Some will have him the latter, becauſe there is nothing recorded of his amours. All that we know is, that he did not make himſelf ridiculous that way: if he had, it would not have eſcaped notice.

It is difficult to be particular in ſpeaking of one, of whom ſo little is recorded; but although authors have been ſilent as to his virtues, we may be ſure he was free from all thoſe vices with which he is not taxed; for the vices of thoſe, who are ſuddenly raiſed to his preferment, are ſeldom buried in oblivion; and, upon the whole, I conceive, that notwithſtanding for ſo many centuries paſt he has been treated as a ſtupid and ignorant miniſter, yet his parts would make no contemptible figure either in the arts of peace, or the management of war, when compared to thoſe of other miniſters who have lived ſince. Add to this his temperance and modeſty, and, above all, that honeſt and diſintereſted mind which kept him within ſuch bounds, that though he lived upon nothing but hay and corn, he never ſtole any.

Whoever conſiders all theſe things with an unprejudiced judgment, muſt differ from the common opinion with reſpect to this favorite; and, upon an impartial compariſon with other modern favorites, will be obliged to own, that the horſe was not only the honeſteſt, but by far the wiſeſt miniſter.

CENTAUR.

WIT HAS OFTEN SAVED A MAN'S LIFE.

The abbé MAURY, who had rendered himſelf very unpopular at Paris by his equally bold and ingenious ſpeeches on the ariſtocratic ſide of every queſtion in the *Conſtituent Aſſembly*, was laid hold of one night by the mob, who looked round for the next lamp-iron to ſuſpend him upon—"Pray, my good friends," ſaid the abbe, "were you to hang me up to that lamp, do you think that you would ſee the clearer for it?" The humor of ſuch a queſtion at ſo critical a moment ſoftened the ferocity of the rabble. They ſeemed to admit that the lamp would not give more light from having an abbe hanging by it; and they let him go about his buſineſs.

The torch of popular fury, juſt at the moment of being directed againſt the houſe of M. D'Eſpremenil, another of the ariſto-

cratic party, was extinguiſhed in almoſt a ſimilar manner. The incendiaries were collected, and going to work, when they were ſuddenly ſtopt by a voice from one of the upper windows, whence a man boldly aſked them, "Whoſe houſe do you propoſe ſetting fire to?" They anſwered, "D'Eſpremenil's."—"This, then, cannot be the houſe," ſaid the man, "for I bought and paid for it but a few years ſince, and he was only the tenant. Would you burn the furniture? It is the upholſterer's. Would you deſtroy his wife? She belongs to the public. Would you kill his children? They may be your own." The crowd were ſtruck with the remonſtrance, and went away to wreak their vengeance on ſome other object.

About the cloſe of the tenth century, a French monk, whoſe virtues and talents raiſed him to the papal throne, but could not ſhield him from envy and malignity, was repreſented by ſome of his clerical cotemporaries as *dealing with the devil*, merely becauſe, like friar BACON, he united with ſuperior learning an uncommon degree of mechanical ingenuity and expertneſs. In conſequence of ſuch ſuggeſtions, however abſurd as well as wicked, the good pope became an object of horror in the eyes of the credulous multitude; and walking one day through the ſtreets of Rome without his uſual attendants, was ſet upon by a frantic mob. In the midſt of the uproar, a droll fellow, who happened to be paſſing by, aſked, what was the matter? "Matter enough," replied one of the mob, "and a very bad matter it is—Our POPE, the head of CHRIST's church, and GOD's vicegerent here on earth, is turned conjuror; and ſad to ſay, *deals with the wicked one*."—"What fools you are," ſaid the wit, and how groſsly miſtaken! Be aſſured of this—If he had been a conjuror, they would never have made him pope." The rage of the populace was inſtantly changed into ſmiles; and the holy father was permitted to paſs on without farther moleſtation.

The moſt abject, cowardly ſuperſtition was the only curb on the ſanguinary deſpotiſm of LEWIS XI. of France. He entertained aſtrologers at his court; but irritated againſt one of theſe impoſters, who had foretold the death of his miſtreſs, he ſent for him, reſolved without doubt not to ſpare him: "Thou, who ſeeſt into futurity," ſaid the king, "tell me when thou ſhalt die?"—The cunning aſtrologer ſaved himſelf with this reply—"I ſhall die three days before your Majeſty." From that time great care was taken of the aſtrologer's perſon.

ROYAL WHIMSICALITIES.

The same tyrant was as whimsical as he was cruel and arbitrary. The abbe de Baynes, a man of great wit, having invented many things relating to musical instruments, was introduced to Lewis, and retained by him in his service. One day the king, imagining the thing to be absolutely impossible, commanded the abbe to procure him harmonious sounds from the cries of hogs. The abbe, like a true courtier, did not seem surprised at the proposal; but said the matter was feasible, if a great deal of money were advanced to enable him to perform it. The king ordered the money demanded to be immediately paid him; and desired the abbe to set about it without delay: he did so, and effected the most surprising concert he ever heard. He got together a number of hogs of different ages, and placed them in a tent or pavilion covered with velvet, before which he fixed a wooden, painted table, representing the front of a large organ. He then contrived an instrument behind it, with a certain number of stops, so artfully made, that, when he touched the keys belonging to the stops, they answered to so many spikes, which pricking the hogs, that stood up behind within the tent in due order, made them produce such "a concord of sweet sounds," that the king was extremely delighted, and very amply rewarded the inventor of this singular piece of music.

LEWIS the Twelfth was of a character very different from that of his predecessor. He was humane, just, and liberal; but, in one instance, he seemed to forget a promise of a *benefice* which he had made to the leader of his band, or *master of the chapel*, as his principal organist and composer was called. The latter, having suffered great inconvenience from the shortness of his Majesty's memory, ventured by a singular expedient to remind him publicly of his promise, without giving offence. Having been ordered to compose a *motet* for the chapel-royal, he chose part of the 119th psalm, *Memor esto verbi tui servo tuo*, "Oh! think of thy servant, as concerning thy word," which he set in so supplicating and exquisite a manner, that it was universally admired, particularly by the king, who was not only charmed with the music, but felt the force of the words so effectually, that he soon after granted his petition, by confering on him the promised preferment. In return for this act of justice and muificence, JOSQUIN, the musician, composed, as a hymn of gratitude, another part of the same psalm,

Bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo, Domine, "Oh Lord, thou hast dealt graciously with thy servant."

Dr. BURNEY, from whose "General History of Music," we have nearly copied this anecdote, farther relates from the authority of GLAREANUS and MARSELLUS, that the same king, though music afforded him great pleasure, had so weak and inflexible a voice, that he never was able to sing a single tune, and that he defied JOSQUIN, the HANDEL of that day, to compose a piece of music in which it would be possible for him to bear a part. The musician accepted the challenge, and composed a canon for two voices, to which he added two other parts, one of which had nothing more to do than to sustain a single sound, and the other only the key note, and its fifth, to be sung alternately. JOSQUIN gave his majesty the choice of these two parts, and beginning with the long note, after some time, his royal scholar was inabled to continue it as a drone to the canon, in despite of nature, which had never intended him for a singer.

The avidity of Peter the Creat, Czar of Muscovy, to learn every thing useful, was often carried to the most ridiculous excess. Virtue itself has its stated limits, beyond which it ceases to be virtue. In the same manner, Peter's wisdom may in some sort be said to have frequently degenerated into weakness and folly. Of this the following instance will be a sufficient illustration.

It happened that a French dentist arrived at Petersburgh during the reign of this extraordinary savage, and obtained his permission to draw the teeth of the poor *gratis* in the market-place, which the quack performed with such wonderful dexterity, that the Czar became his pupil.

After a very short apprenticeship, the Czar thought himself sufficiently instructed to act as a master tooth drawer, and immediately tried his skill and dexterity upon some poor Russians, who were very liberally rewarded for indulging his foible, though it cost many a one the loss of a jaw. Not content with relieving the pains of his meanest subjects, the Czar persuaded many noblemen to permit him to operate on their teeth, when they had the tooth-ach.

Count Rousonmusky, son to the field-marshal of that name, had done something to incur his sovereign's displeasure; and the Czar had vowed, if he came into his presence, to cane him very severely. As the Czar had killed several Russians by punishing them in this manner, the old field-marshal sent every where in the environs

of the court, to warn his ſon againſt appearing before his enraged ſovereign; and the danger appeared ſo imminent, that a poſt-chaiſe and ſix was provided to carry the young count and his ſpouſe to their eſtate in Lifeland, there to wait till the Czar could be prevailed upon to grant his pardon. Very late in the evening, the young count was found, and brought home to his father and ſpouſe, who jointly uſed every argument and entreaty to perſuade him to ſet off directly, in order to eſcape death. "You are miſtaken, ſir," ſaid he to his father, "when you think my life in ſuch jeopardy—I ſhall act quite contrary to what you deſire, and go inſtantly to the Czar—I am perſuaded I ſhall eſcape with a ſmall puniſhment; for I know his weak ſide."

Thus reſolved, away went young ROUSONMUSKY to court. As ſoon as the Czar ſaw him, he ran to get *a large oak plant* which he kept for ſuch purpoſes, and would probably have killed the count; but perceiving him holding a handkerchief to his mouth, he aſked him the reaſon. "I am in great agony with the tooth-ach"—"If that is the caſe, ſit down on my chair, and I'll ſoon relieve you"—Accordingly the count placed himſelf; and the Czar, having his apparatus at hand, drew a ſound tooth, which the count pretended was the cauſe of his pain. The great PETER forgot his anger, on the count's acknowledging in how maſterly a manner he had extracted the tooth; and young ROUSONMUSKY was immediately re-eſtabliſhed in his ſovereign's favour, to the infinite ſurpriſe and ſatisfaction of his wife and his father, who had given him up for dead.

But of all the whims that ever entered into a royal brain, none could well ſurpaſs in abſurdity the reſolution of the emperor Charles V. to deſert the poſt of honor and of duty; to reſign his crown to an inſolent and ungrateful heir; and to waſte the precious remains of life in regulating time-pieces,—in acts of ſilly and ſuperſtitious penance—and in the occaſional indulgence of the ſame reſtleſs, dictatorial ſpirit, which had ſo long fanned the flames of religious controverſy and of civil commotion throughout Europe. "There," ſaid one of the monks of St. Juſt, ſhewing Charles's old apartment to the abbe de la Porte, who in 1755 viſited the emperor's far-famed place of retreat, "There is the melancholy ſolitude where that monarch, become imbecile and devout, paſſed his days in winding up clocks, in teazing the friars, in giving himſelf the diſcipline, in daubing the walls of his cell with ſcraps on predeſtination and grace, in ſtunning himſelf with reflecting

on the abandonment of all his crowns, and in repenting. There he performed the farce of his own burial, put himſelf in a coffin, ſang for himſelf the *de profundis*, and ſhewed all the follies of a diſtempered brain. One day when he went in his turn to wake the novices, at the hour of *matins*, one of them, whom he ſhook too violently because he ſtill ſlept, ſaid to him, "Haſt thou not troubled the repoſe of the world long enough, without coming to diſturb that of peaceable men who have forſaken it?"

A HINT TO KINGS AND THEIR FINANCIAL SERVANTS.

In the abbé Millot's "Elements of the hiſtory of France," when he comes to give a ſketch of Henry the Fourth's character, after ſaying that he united to extreme freedom the beſt directed policy,—to the moſt exalted ſentiments, the moſt charming ſimplicity of manners,—to the courage of a ſoldier, an inexhauſtible fund of humanity, adds, "that his greateſt ambition was to render his ſubjects happy," as a proof of which he mentions the following reply which Henry made to the duke of Savoy's inquiry, at what he valued the revenue of France:

"It is worth what I pleaſe," ſaid the patriot king, "becauſe, *having the hearts of my people*, I can do what I will. If God gives me life, the time ſhall come, when there ſhall not be a labourer in my kingdom who has it not in his power to have a fowl in his pot; and if ſo," added he, "I ſhall ſtill continue to be able to ſupport my ſoldiers in ſubjecting thoſe to reaſon, who would deprive me of the authority."

LESSON TO PRINCES.

There is no vice, perhaps, which ſinks men of high rank and power ſo low, which makes them at once ſo contemptible and ſo odious, as mean, pitiful revenge. It is the ſure indication of a bad heart and a little mind. LEWIS the Twelfth, of whoſe many great and good qualities we before took notice, had, when duke of Orleans, been treated by a certain individual with great indignity. Upon his acceſſion to the throne, there were not wanting buſy ſervile courtiers to remind him of it; but he replied, with a magnanimity truly royal, "that it was beneath the dignity of a King of France to revenge the quarrel of a duke of Orleans."

OBSERVATIONS

On the Writings of Historians of all Ages and Countries, chiefly with a View to the Accuracy of Military Descriptions, and their knowledge of the Art of War.

BY GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

THE Memoirs of Buſſy Rabutin have every appearance of ſincerity and candour. He makes us very fully acquainted with the Belgic wars carried on by Henry II. and Charles V.

Brontome is very intelligent in his opinions on the exiſting war-ſyſtem of his day, and the ſtate of our armies.

Boivin appears to be an excellent record of the French expiditions in Italy, from 1550 to 1561.

Rohan, author of the Finiſhed Captain, ſhews us, that the tactics of the ancients are capable of unfolding much uſeful inſtruction to modern profeſſors. His memoir on La Valteline may be ſet down as a very perfect topography of that mountainous country.

Of foreigners, the celebrated Montecuculli ranks high as the author of a very ſenſible Memoir, deſcriptive of the general principles of the art of war, which he exemplifies very ſucceſsfully in the narrative of his four campaigns. His ſentiments on the war between the Emperor and the Turks, from 1661, to 1664, are truly edifying; as well on account of the high authority he quotes, as from the ſcarcity of information on Turkiſh tactics. At that time two-thirds of their infantry were armed with pikes, and the remainder loaded with muſkets ſo unwieldy that they were obliged to reſt the barrels on pronged ſupporters. His warlike manoeuvres are as unrefined as his inſtruments of war; and, conſequently, uſeleſs ſince the diſcovery of fire-arms and bayonets. Still, with all theſe defects, his manner is admirable; he leaves nothing undefined, but gives us notes on every paragraph, drawn up with great judgment, and containing maxims highly uſeful in their application, even to the preſent day.

Feuquieres unites precept with example. His is the work of a man well verſed in the myſteries of war, as well theoretically as experimentally; he eſtabliſhes maxims on various military operations; examines into the duties of all ranks of officers reſpectively; deſcribes marches and the neceſſaries indiſpenſable for the occaſion; the manner of ſubſiſting troops; purſues the track of an army through every poſſible ſituation; and paſſing from this theory to actual ſervice, he preſents us with a critical review of

battles, at that time modern. The ſeverity of his cenſures, ſometimes ariſing from a diſpoſition naturally moroſe, and ſometimes without even that pretext, has procured him the name of *The Ariſtarchus and Zoilus* of generals. He has even been accuſed of intentional miſrepreſentation, ſolely to indulge his ill-natured propenſity. Still, generally ſpeaking, the profound reaſoning with which he expounds the art of war, entitle him to rank among the foremoſt of thoſe who have undertaken this arduous taſk.

We can only expreſs our regret that Marſhal de Turenne's Memoirs are ſo ſhort.

Berwick's Memoirs are written with judgment and correctneſs; and are, on the whole, very inſtructive, particularly ſo, indeed, during the period of his command. He is the firſt writer who has given us any perfect ideas on the defenſive ſyſtem of the *Alps du Dauphine*.

In the Memoirs of the Marſhal de Noailles, we are introduced to all the great perſonages of Europe. Theſe characters are well drawn, and are followed by a curious inſight to the war of 1741. The ſtyle is pure and correct.

Marſhal de Saxe, whom the King of Pruſſia ſurnamed the *Profeſſor*, or head of all the generals in Europe, has written, under the modeſt title of Contemplations, a conſummate treatiſe on the art of war. This work diſcovers entirely new ideas on the ſubject, reſulting from a vigorous mind, and profound obſervation. It is his opinion, that every citizen, of whatever rank, ſhould ſerve for five years; that their clothing ſhould be regulated by the ſeaſons; and that the infantry ſhould be drawn by means of numerical tables. His maxims for the formation of a line of battle have been adopted; & the whole of his diſcuſſion on cavalry movements are judicious and improving. He compoſes his legions of battalion, light infantry, and cavalry troops; arms part of his infantry with pikes; and contends, that fire-arms, as the moſt deſtructive, ſhould only be reſorted to when not in motion. His chapter on diſcipline deſerves every poſſible attention; he reprobates a continued line of defence, as being difficult to protect, and recommends out-works; aſſerts that regular battle ſhould never be given, unleſs under evident advantages; that ſkirmiſhing is more haraſſing to the enemy, and leſs fatal to the party; but when a general engagement takes place, he is decidedly for purſuing the enemy to the laſt extremity, inſtead of being ſupinely ſatisfied with gaining the field.

The Memoirs of our Civil Wars are completely deſcriptive;

but they should be read with caution. The leaders of popular factions, however illustrious, cannot escape the censure of adding fuel to the flames of discord.

Sully's Memoirs of Henry IV. illustrate the character of those disastrous times, and display the native vigour of that great prince, who, in the conquest of his kingdom, displayed all the talents of an experienced warrior.

Cardinal De Retz's works are an unrivalled production of historical talent and a knowledge of mankind.

The genial warmth of Louis XIVth's court, which fostered every rising genius, extended its influence to the military, who zealously laboured for the improvement of that science. Men were no longer satisfied with an ingenuous detail of events simply set forth; an intimate acquaintance with antiquity now became essential to their historical records.

At the moment of dawning improvement, the Prince of Nassau restored to light models of ancient warfare, which indolence had buried in oblivion,

Gustavus Adolphus did the like; and the successes of those two great men became an additional motive, with other nations, to study and compare ancient with modern tactics.

Towards the seventeenth century, the works of Folard contributed materially to assist this investigation. He contended, against violent opposition, for the excellence of an extended and well formed line of battle, supported by a steadiness in the troops. These disputes, by arousing a general enquiry into the merits of the question, naturally gave birth to many theoretical disquisitions; whence may be said to have sprung that multitude of volumes on the art of war, which were written at a time when the practice was least understood.

It was the principle of Folard, that an army drawn up in line of battle, on an open plain, should be protected in the centre, and on the flanks, by columns; or that such part of the line as led to the attack should be so supported; and that this doctrine might have the air of being founded on the practice of the ancients, he made many comments on those passages of Polibius, where he maintains his system, partly by physical arguments founded on the natural connection between causes and effects, and partly by experience. He traces the formation of columns to the Greek and Roman schools; he details their manœuvres; explains that superiority of tactics which had so long given them the reputation of being our masters; he assimulates our practice with their victories; and

enforces these long digressions by very able and useful observations. He was the founder of a new military school, and soon had numberless scholars.

A sceptic, however, from a remote part of Holland, and then a subaltern officer, whose name is Charles Guischard, undertook to subvert the school of Folard, by contending that his system was all a romance; that he affected to dress up chimerical objects in the garb of antiquity, without even understanding the language of the authorities he cited; that such ignorance led him to misrepresent the actions described by Polybius; that his manœuvres were falsely translated; and that, his principles being founded in error, his deductions could not fail to be incorrect. The severity of this attack is however, softened by complimentary allusions to his talents, and experience in modern warfare.

Guischard then proceeds to exemplify his text by narrating some of the most brilliant actions of antiquity. He discusses, circumstantially, the whole of their tactics, and frequently with explanations altogether differing from the exposition by Folard. In a dissertation on the attack and defence of posts, he is still more contradictory in his assertions. He maintains that, in this respect, our theory and that of the ancients is the same; but that the practice differs. This is a difficult point to decide, the invention of powder having materially changed our exercise. His analysis of Cæsar's wars in Africa explains the obscurities of Hirtius.

In other memoirs, historical and critical, Guischard discusses the campaigns of Cæsar in Spain, when opposed by Pompey's armies. He illustrates the subject by learned notes on the Roman method of constructing bridges for the passage of their troops; on the method of reconciling the calendar used by Julius Cæsar with that of his predecessors; on their military views; their geographical knowledge, &c &c.

This writer appears to be perfectly conversant with the Greek and Latin languages * His translations of Onosander, of Arrian's Tactics, and partly of Julius Africanus, supplementary to his Memoirs, are creditable to his pen, and claim the gratitude of literary as well as military characters.

The Chevalier Lo-Looz takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Guischard; he begins by asserting that war, as a science, is found-

* On this account the King of Prussia called him *Quintus Icilius*, after a Roman general, one of whose most skilful manœuvres he had imitated. Frederic took him into his service, and treated him with esteem and distinction.

ed on ſelf-evident propoſitions, on theory ſo demonſtrative, that thoſe whom it is intended to inſtruct ſhould learn to move by principle, inſtead of being miſled by conjecture often unſupported even by the appearance of probability. He deſcribes Guiſchard as an unſteady guide, whoſe ignorance of Roman tactics, added to his extravagant hypotheſes and bold aſſertions, have eſtranged him from the true interpretation of his text. He purſues the track of his opponent, ſeizes on the ſame objects, and makes them ſubſervient to the elucidation of his own ſyſtem. Guiſchard, in his reply, adds to the proofs he had already given; and deſcants on the futility of his adverſary's affected learning. Theſe diſputes, however, were very ſerviceable to the general cauſe.

Menil Durand, inſpired with a hope of being able to create and mature a national ſyſtem of war, undertook the extenſion and developement of Folard's plans. He forebodes events deſtined to raiſe the arms of France to an height of glory which ſhall exceed all human calculation; and contends, that his propoſed manœuvres are adapted to the character of his countrymen, who, naturally lively, want conſtitutional phlegm to ſuſtain a continued fire unſhaken: whereas edged weapons would ſuit their impetuoſity of temper, and contribute materially to ſucceſs. He contraſts a column ſo armed with a battalion column; and infers from thence, that by means of this mixture, of arms (ſo much recommended by all maſters of the art), the former would poſſeſs a decided advantage over the latter, by ſpirited and active movements certainly practicable in the very heat of battle. With the columns of the ancients he is perpetually finding fault; but in his own, he aſſures us, all their advantages are united, without any mixture of their defects. His ſyſtem, however, has a formidable opponent in the author of A General Eſſay on Tactics.

The judicious Marſhal de Puyſegur, a decided partiſan of the ancients, has thrown ſome important light on Military Evolutions. In his grand tactics, he appeals to the example of the Greeks, who had military ſchools for the inſtruction of youth in the theory of war; and aſſerts the poſſibility of perfecting that ſcience without the aid of troops: for the poſitions being incontrovertible, and the principles geometrically true, no other experience is, in his opinion, eſſential to their operation than a perfect underſtanding of the eſtabliſhed rules.

Puyſegur, in oppoſition to Folard, is of opinion that a battalion according to its preſent numbers, is of a proportionate conſiſtency to wheel without aukwardneſs, and manœuvre with activity and

effect. He says, the *cohorts* resembled our battalions; and that nations, most renowned for war, had similar institutions: so that the present system emanates, as it were, from that of the ancients. His parrallel of Cæsar's wars in Spain, and of Turenne's with the Duke of Lorraine, is the production of a scientific general. His reflections on remote military histories; his comparative view of the French army in its original, and in its present state; his details comprehending the whole movement of an army, attest equal judgment and experience. In a supposed campaign between *La Seine* and *La Loire*, he calls all his principles into action.

Turpin and Guibert were cotemporary, and are celebrated, although they constantly differ from each other. The one is a zealous defender of unwieldy battalions, heavy squadrons, redoubts, &c. and recommends the use of pikes and other two edged weapons. Guibert, on the other hand, rejects this practice. Each of them appreciates the atcheivements of the King of Prussia, but differently. Their works, however, prove them to be experienced officers. Turpin, like Folard, is deficient in elegance, precision, and method. Guibert is nervous, methodical, and accurate; his Essay on Tactics, in a general scale, is universally admired, and proves him to be a sound patriot. The freedom, nay boldness, of his preface, which he dared to print at a time when every man's public opinions were regulated by caution, are testimonials of his independent spirit, which proclaimed the truth at the expence of his advancement; the language is very beautiful. He supports his system by a very clear and well drawn-up analysis of Turenne's, de Luxemburg's, and the King of Prussia's most memorable actions. Nor has he been less successful in determining the importance of a standing army in a great empire like France, coequal with her neighbours. His work, entitled a Defence of Modern Warfare, in refutation of Menil Durand, contains many excellent criticisms, and confirms the unshaken independence of his principles.

Maizerey displays a perfect knowledge of ancient languages, as well as tactics. His works are much esteemed by foreigners.

The Memoirs of the Count de St. Germain are written with all the simplicity of the ancients; he recounts many of the projects he had formed during his ministry, and, with great candour, points at the errors he committed. His plan of reform, which he unfolds with becoming modesty, originated in moral as well as political views; it comprehends all the details of government, and extends from the enlistment of a private soldier to the retreat of an army.

His opinions, founded on those of many general officers, by exciting curiosity, give additional interest to the work. His Memoirs have been reviewed at large by an anonymous writer, whom Mirabeau in his Prussian Military System, acknowledges to be a very able commentator.

Mottin de da Balme was the man who first dispelled our false notions on cavalry operations: his elementary treatise thereon is highly applauded both at home and abroad. His opinions are preferred to those of Folard, de Puysegur, and even M. de Saint Germain. He thinks we should have a very superior stud, if we paid more attention to our breed of horses.

Pezay is author of Maillebois' Campaigns in Italy. The plates, although very incorrect, have hitherto been very useful in developing the military operations in a country so frequently the theatre of our arms. The first volume contains the Italian wars, as translated from the Latin of Buonamici, whom Pezay calls a mercenary and bombastic scribbler; although he is generally esteemed an elegant, learned, and even impartial writer. The latter's ignorance in Latin is so great, that he gives interpretations diametrically opposite to the meaning of his author, and then casts an odium on his unoffending original.

Bourut's Historical Memoirs of the Seven Years' War, describe accurately the causes of our humiliating ill fortune during that memorable period; and we receive the exposition with the more confidence, as the author was in the secrets of the cabinet, and privy to all the dispatches and plans sent to the army; many of which had been digested by himself. An easy comprehensive style, and admirable precision, distinguish this work, which comprises a faithful narrative of the war, and a true discription of the country.

Mirabeau's Military Prussian System ranks him among military historians. He developes, very circumstantially, the organization, the constitution, and tactical principles of the Prussian army. It is a complete work, and more descriptive than any other of the military system of Frederic II., which system all the powers of Europe seem disposed to imitate. The whole of the work tends to shew, that Mirabeau is a great warrior, as well as a most eloquent and profound politician.

The Revolution has already been the subject of various historical labours; and the interest naturally attaching to events so truly important, gives celebrity to the patriotic zeal of our countrymen, who (amid changes so rapid, and disasters so universal, that the impression of the existing hour was frequently lost in the more

eventful contemplation of the hour to come) have rescued from oblivion ample materials to record our national glory. This praise, however, does not attach to all historians. Some of the most able, even, have imagined that a hasty but faithful sketch was as much as could be expected from the moment; while others in contemplating the vast picture in perspective, but without being able to groupe the variety of its features, have merely sketched the most prominent among them; and with the graceful touches of science and reflection, have leisurely given an imposing grandeur to their painting.

General ALEXANDER BERTHIER'S Narrative of BONAPARTE'S Campaigns in Egypt, presents the compendious account of an event which history will record as one of the most memorable on our modern annals. The author's style is as rapid as the movements he describes, yet every detail is perfect. Method regulates his objects, correctness describes them; and the whole borrows a pleasing variety from a happy combination of moral reflections and descriptive talent.

The subject is alway harmonised by the language, and contains a diversity of tone and inflection, which adds greatly to the general interest of the work.

An elegant style, intelligent observation, excellent geographical and topographical details on the nature of the seat of war, and unbiassed opinions, are the real merits of a Summary of Military Events, by Matthieu Dumas; beginning with the dissolution of the congress of Rastadt, and closing with the 18th Brumaire. This work (notwithstanding some inaccuracies admitted by the author) will form, hereafter, a perfect treasure to those who may be disposed to write the history of that period of the war.

CUSTOM, THE IDOL OF FOOLS.

This remark has often been made, but never, perhaps, more strikingly exemplified than in an anecdote recorded in the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheque Universelle*. The peasants of Livonia were slaves to the nobility, who drubbed them without mercy. Stephen Batori, king of Poland, commiserating their wretched state, offered to deliver them from such cruel tyranny, and to change their bastinadoes into slight fines. The peasants could not bear a proposition tending to destroy so ancient and *venerable a custom*, and most humbly besought the king, "that he would please to make *no innovations*."

Apollonian Wreath.

CARLOS AND ADELINE.

A BALLAD.

YOUNG CARLOS was handſome, young Carlos was brave,
And manly and gen'rous his heart;
Tho' train'd to ſubdue the proud ocean's wild wave,
A more poliſh'd demeanor no court ever gave,
More refin'd yet devoid of all art.

Nor had Adeline, long the young hero ſurvey'd,
Ere her boſom his merit approv'd;
The dark curling locks o'er his forehead diſplay'd,
The ſmiles, as with fondneſs his ſoul they pourtray'd
Ah! who could have gaz'd on, unmov'd.

Not leſs the mild beauties ſhe gave to his view
Conſpir'd to enamour the youth;
'Twas not for the melting eye's languiſhing blue,
Or the dimpled cheek ſparkling with health's roſy hue,
He priz'd her for kindneſs and truth.

With ardour he pleaded, nor Adeline ſought
The paſſion ſhe felt to control;
In ſenſeleſs coquetry unpractis'd, untaught,
Candor beam'd in her looks as it reign'd in her thought,
And reveal'd each fond wiſh of her ſoul.

Five months wing'd with rapture flew ſwiftly away,
Five months—'twas a heav'n they beſtow'd!
Each morn roſe with joy, with delight cloſ'd each day,
Love bade his bright torch its full luſtre diſplay,
And pleaſure's rich cup overflow'd.

Our ſhort dreams of bliſs with juſt tranſport we prize,
But we ſtrive to arreſt them in vain;
Carlos kiſs'd the bright tears from fair Adeline's eyes,
The ſhrill blaſts of war bade him ſtifle his ſighs,
And once more brave the turbulent main.

Sad and careful the days, cold and joyleſs the nights,
To be languiſh'd in abſence away;
But the cauſe of his country to glory invites,
Nor might Carlos decline the defence of her rights
Or love ſue a longer delay.

By Medway's fair banks penſive Adeline ſtray'd,
Her heart torn with ceaſeleſs alarms;
She chid the ſlow hours his return that delay'd;
Oh! vainly that hour doſt thou look for, ſad maid
That ſhould give him once more to thy arms.

With victory oft had his valor been crown'd,
'Till fatal at length roſe a day,
When numbers o'erpow'ring his veſſel ſurround,
And wounded, and bleeding, brave Carlos was found
On the deck, where half lifeleſs he lay.

He raiſed his pale form when Antonio he ey'd
'And oh! my lov'd friend when I'm gone,
To my Adeline ſend this dear token' he cry'd,
'The braid, her laſt gift, round my arm which ſhe ty'd
And ſay my laſt throb was her own.'

But heav'ns! what was Adeline's anguiſh, to view
That bracelet, diſcolor'd with gore;
Full quickly the heart-rending tidings ſhe knew,
And rumour proclaim'd it too fatally true,
Her Carlos exiſted no more.

Deteſting the light, yet poor Adeline ſtrove
With calmneſs her woes to ſuſtain;
For her boſom had nouriſh'd a pledge of their love,
And her half-broken heart vainly panted to prove
Affection's fond ties once again.

She linger'd in silent despair, till that hour
Which gave her young son to the light;
But the parent-stem droop'd with the weight of the flow'r,
And grief's canker-worm, with its slow-working pow'r,
Untimely consign'd her to night.

Yet unconscious the babe seem'd her sorrows to chide,
As its smile caught her half-closing eye;
Thro' that smile she her Carlos' lov'd features descry'd,
With a mother's fond glance, with a mother's fond pride,
She blest it and breath'd her last sigh.

Then in peace her mild spirit dissolv'd its frail bands,
To mix with her Carlos once more;
And where Medway's full stream bathes the bright yellow sands,
And the grey, mournful willow its foliage expands,
Her tomb rises, lone, on the shore.

Now thou know'st the sad tale, pious stranger, if e'er
Round thy heart gentle pity could twine;
Let these true lover's sorrows thy sympathy share,
Give a tear to their fate, to their spirits a pray'r,
So may heav'n look with mercy on thine.

THE COMPLAINT.

A BALLAD.

"Rest, rest, dear babe, in balmy sleep reposing,
No care, no sorrow moves thy tranquil breast;
Rest, till the dawn thy gentle eyes unclosing,
Shall wake thy smile in which alone I'm blest.

"Hush thee, sweet babe! let nought disturb thy slumbers,
Thy mother, fondly o'er thy cradle hung,
Thus frames for thee the soothing, fav'rite numbers,
For thee her vigils thus beguiles with song.

" Alas! my child, for thee no father's bofom
Throbs to foft fympathy and fond alarm;
No shelt'ring arm protects thy tender bloffom,
And fkreens its weaknefs from life's gath'ring ftorm.

" In vain with tears and fuppliant accents blended,
His infant feeks its facred rights to claim;
Tho' truth and honor for thofe claims contended,
Honor and truth—to him—are but a name.

" Vainly to him this faithful heart appealing,
With paffion's tend'reft, trueft flame ftill warms,
Urges thofe oft-pledg'd vows, each gen'rous feeling,
Tho' now forgot—which gave me to his arms.

" How can he thus forego the foft relations
That bind with mutual ties his foul to me!
How can he lofe thofe ever dear fenfations
Which fwell to rapture as I gaze on thee!

" Oft o'er thy lovely form while penfive mufing,
His fmile, his features, with delight I trace,
Each painful thought in melting fondnefs lofing,
I clafp his image in my child's embrace.

" O may that pow'r, who hears my fad lamenting,
And guards my nurfeling with a parent's eye,
Reftore his heart at nature's voice relenting,
To faith's firm bonds and love's forgiving figh.

" Sleep on, dear babe, no thoughts like thefe opprefs thee,
Mild innocence thy peaceful temples crowns;
No anxious doubts, no keen regrets diftrefs thee,
No brooding care around thy cradle frowns.

" Thofe tranquil looks fufpend thy mother's anguifh,
Thofe artlefs fmiles her drooping heart fuftain;
Victim of broken vows tho' doom'd to languifh,
She lives in thee to peace and hope again."

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE PILOT.

"*When her keel ploughs hell,*
And deck knocks heaven; then TO MANAGE HER,
Becomes the name and office of a Pilot.

BEN. JOHNSON."

The Prophet guided Israel's Kings,
His word was law, his praise was fame;
So, a modern SAMUEL sings
And gives to virtue all her claim—

His hand, wild faction's tempest stays;
His mild discussion sooths her storm;
Long, may the Patriot's living praise
The Pilot's manly bosom warm.

F.

Madras, *December* 22, 1807.

ANOTHER.

A Prophet watch'd o'er Israel's chosen flock,
Controul'd her Kings, by God's supreme decree;
So when contending Nations dread the shock,
A modern Samuel guards our liberty.

F.

Madras, *December* 22, 1807.

PRUDENT SIMPLICITY.

That thou may'st injure no man, dove-like be,
And serpent-like, that none may injure thee.

Prudens simplicitas.

Ut nulli nocuisse velis, unitare columbam:
Serpentem, ut possit nemo nocere tibi.

MARIE ANTOINETTE,

Ci-devant Queen of France was volatile and thoughtlefs. In her *Gaiete de Cœur*, fhe defied a Wit of the Court to collect in a Song, all the defects afcribed to her. He obeyed her command in the following delicate, and elegant Stanzas.

I.

Would'ft thou know what rumours fay
On fair *Themira*, when they dwell ?
'Tis faid, her fpirits frank and gay,
To folly's bounds will fometimes fwell.
Are thefe things fo ?
They are,—but know,
Her trifling has fo fweet an air,
That fpared from philofophic toil,
E'en Cato's rigid felf would fmile,
And cenfure, fo mifplac'd, would fpare.

II.

They fay, reflection never haunts
The foft receffes of her mind ;
That her fweet breaft for flatt'ry pants,
And joy, can in it, incenfe find.
Are thefe things fo ?
They are,—but know,
That in her pleafure-fparkling eyes,
So many namelefs charms combine :
That Gods, defcending from the Skies,
Would offer incenfe at her Shrine.

III.

For pleafure, or for bufinefs made,
Does fhe a blefs'd appointment give ?
They fay, forgetful why fhe ftaid,
You're left thro' tedious hours to grieve.
Are thefe things fo ?
They are,—but know,
That happy in her converfe gay,
And all your fleeting wrongs forgot,
So bleft, fo pleafing is your lot,
On fwifteft wing, Time flies away.

IV.

They ſay, that conſcious of her charms,
Of charms, all others which excel;
Unmindful how the topic harms;
She ever, on herſelf can dwell.
Are theſe things ſo ?
They are,—but know,
To no falſe height her ſoul aſpires;
If on her charms her thoughts repoſe,
She feels what each beholder knows,
What all the gazing World admires.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

INCONSTANCY.

Bounding billow ceaſe thy motion,
Thou haſt borne me ſafely o'er;
Ceaſe thy roaring ſtormy Ocean,
I will tempt thy rage no more.

For my EMMA's loſt for ever!
Ne'er theſe arms her form will preſs;—
Yet Love mocks my vain endeavour,
To forget our laſt careſs.—

Now within my boſom beating,
Varying paſſions wildly reign;
Love, and proud Reſentment meeting
Swell my heart with added pain.—

Here, if friendly fate ſhould end me
Far acroſs th' inconſtant deep;
No kind ſigh can e'er attend me,
Nor an eye for me will weep!

Firm has been my fatal paſſion,
Firm my injur'd heart ſhall be;
No fond thought, no inclination,
EMMA now belongs to thee.

Not a ſigh ſhall breathe my anguiſh
Not one tear, my cheek ſhall ſtain;
In ſad ſilent grief I languiſh;
Grief, which ſtoops not to complain.

Yet; tho' far from all I treaſur'd,
EMMA, e'er I bid adieu!
E'er my days of ſorrow meaſur'd,
Hear the ſtrain, to falſehood due.

How I lov'd thee! fondly lov'd thee!—
Thee, my ſweeteſt hope below!
How ungrateful I have prov'd thee,
Thy falſe heart *muſt* let thee know.

Lengthen'd years of anxious ſorrow,
Hour by hour I've counted o'er;
Ev'ry ſlow returning morrow,
Saw, how ſtill I lov'd thee more.

Wealth or ſplendor's charms alluring,
Vainly lur'd till thou could'ſt ſhare;—
Love's deceitful hope alluring,
Gives to me a life of care.

Did a thought thy breaſt perturbing
E'er remain unſooth'd by me?
Thee, no real care diſturbing,—
Mine, was all the agony.

From my heart that form I ſever,
Which I once did love ſo true;—
And falſe Girl I will endeavour,
To hate the day you met my view.

Madras, *December* 20, 1807.

Domeſtic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

December, 1807.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council with a view to remedy the inconveniences which have hitherto been felt from the want of a proper Copper Coinage in the Honorable Company's Diſtricts under this Preſidency, has been pleaſed to iſſue a new Coinage of Copper of the following numbers, weights, values and relative proportions to the Country weights.

The double dubs are iſſued at the rate of 24 to the Rupee, and are to be received and paid in all Public Payments. The ſingle dubs 48 to the Rupee—Half dubs, 96 to the Rupee, and the Quarter dubs 192 to the Rupee.

They will weigh as follows, viz.

Double dubs		11,000 to the	Candy of	500lb.	Avoird.
Single	do.	22,000 to	do.	do.	
Half	do.	44,000 to	do.	do.	
Quarter	do.	88,000 to	do:	do.	

Single dub	to	1	Maund	of	25lb.	Avoird.	1,100
do.	to	1	Viſs	or	$3\frac{1}{8}$	do.	$137\frac{1}{2}$
do.	to	1	Padalam	or	$\frac{1}{2}$ Viſs	do.	$68\frac{3}{4}$
do.	to	1	Yabalam	or	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.	$34\frac{3}{8}$
do,	to	1	Pump	or	$\frac{1}{8}$ do.	do.	$17\frac{3}{16}$

And in caſe the above Copper Coins, are iſſued at the Preſidency, &c. they are to meaſure with the Star Pagoda and Fanam as follows.

84	Double	dubs to one	Pagoda:
168	Single	do. to one	do.
336	Half	do. to one	do.
672	Quarter	do. to one	do.

$229\frac{1}{11}$ Regulating do. to one do. whoſe denomination are inſcribed on them.

3 Single dubs and one Regulating dub are equal to one Fanam, 6 Half dubs and one Regulating dub are equal to one Fanam, 12 Quarter dubs and one Regulating dub are equal to one Fanam.

There are alſo iſſued the following Coins with their denomination inſcribed on them in Engliſh, Perſian, Gentoo and Malabar.

40 Caſh Piece being 298 Grains or $23\frac{146}{298}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoiſe.

20 Cash Piece being 149 Grains or $46\frac{146}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

10 Cash Piece being 74½ Grains or $93\frac{143}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

5 Cash Piece being 37¼ Grains or $187\frac{137}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

And 2½ Cash Pieces 18⅝ Grains or $375\frac{125}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has also deemed it expedient to issue a silver Coinage of half and quarter Pagodas of dollar silver fineness.

The weights of which are as follows, viz. a silver half Pagoda will weigh three hundred and twenty-six grains and one hundred and eighty-seven two hundred and fifty-six parts of a grain English Troy weight, and will be equal to one and three quarters of an Arcot Rupee; and a silver quarter Pagoda will weigh one hundred and sixty-three grains, one hundred eighty-seven five hundred and twelve parts of a grain English Troy weight, and be equal to seven eights of an Arcot Rupee.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 28, 1807. } G. G. KEBLE, ACT. CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Shroffs of Madras having voluntarily proposed to Government that they were willing to change the larger coins current at the following rates, viz.

	Fan.	*Cash.*
For every Pagoda to give	44	70
For every half Pagoda to give	22	35
For every quarter do. to do.	11	17½
For every Rupee	12	65
For every half Rupee	6	32½

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to give Public Notice of this agreement on the part of the Shroffs, who have been and will be supplied at the treasury with fanams and copper coins of the different denominations, to enable them to carry the same into effect.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to notify that the silver half and quarter Pagoda pieces are to be considered not only as the currency of Madras, but of every part of the dominions of the Honorable Company, subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 28, 1807. } G. G. KEBLE, ACT CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 2, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in consequence of instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors that all Paymasters, Garrison Store-keepers, Commissaries of Supply, shall in future affix to their Bills or extra or contingent charges a declaration upon Oath according to the annexed form, instead of the declarations upon honor which were hitherto affixed to such charges.

I A. B. (Paymaster, Garrison Store-keeper, or Commissary of Supply at) do hereby make oath that the charges contained in this Bill are faithful, just and correct, that the whole sum charged has been actually and bona fide disbursed on account of the Public Service, that the rates are the lowest that could be obtained to the best of my knowledge, and that I have not derived nor even shall derive any profit or advantage thereby, either directly or indirectly, or in any way or shape whatever.—So HELP ME GOD.

(Signed) A. B.
COMMISSARY OF SUPPLY,
at

Sworn before me this day of 1807.
(Signed) C. D.
JUDGE, MAGISTRATE OR
OFFICER COMMANDING.

In consequence of Instructions recently received from the Honorable Court of Directors proceeding upon Regulations established under the Presidency of Fort William and because almost in all cases which occur Paymasters acting as Commissaries of Supply either have advances made to them on that account or have balances of Cash belonging to the Public, sufficient to answer the purpose—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct that from and after the 30th of Nov. next, any Paymaster who may be employed and act as a Commissary of Supply in the making up of Military Stores in general or in the supplying of small Stores at out Stations upon Quarterly Indents shall not be allowed to charge commission or per centage upon the price, cost or making up of these Stores and the commission or per centrage formerly allowed to be charged on that account is hereby directed to cease and be discontinued from the period before mentioned—In cases of emergency however, when Paymasters advance their own Cash for the purposes of supply, they will be allowed to charge commission as formerly.

October 7, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations respecting the Agency for the purchase of Horses, shall take effect from the 1st of November next.

Regulations respecting the Agency for the purchase of Remount Horses.

1st. The Agent will receive instructions from Government through the Commander in Chief, respecting the number and description of Horses which may be required for the Public Service in each Season.

2d. When the orders for the purchase of Horses are sent, the Agent is to arrange with the Dealers the average price of Horses required in the Season, and to advance if necessary a sum not exceeding two-fifths of the amount of the commission, and, as the Dealers are not disposed to enter into formal agreements for the performance of their engagements, the Agent will consider himself responsible for obtaining adequate security to protect the Company from loss on the amount advanced.

3d. When the Dealers begin to land Horses at Mangalore, or such other place as may have been previously agreed on, they will be authorized to receive a second advance proportionate to the number of Horses which shall have been

delivered.—The Agent requiring Security as before mentioned.—And the accounts of Dealers are to be finally ſettled on the delivery of all the Horſes.

4th. The Dealers ſhall be reſponſible to ſend Horſes anſwering exactly to the deſcriptions required for the public Service, as follow:

Horſes purchaſed for the Cavalry muſt not be under three Years old in time of Peace nor under four Years old in time of War, and when the exigence of the Service requires their being purchaſed at the advanced age of ſeven Years old, they muſt be perfectly free from blemiſh, and evidently freſh.

No Horſe ſhall be purchaſed which is under the meaſurement of fourteen (14) hands high.

5th. All charges of embarkation and of the voyage, all caſualties and riſks until the Horſes be landed are to be borne by the Dealers, with the following exceptions:

6th. The Company are to bear the expence of all Horſes, which may be loſt by Shipwreck, or which may be Captured by an Enemy on the Seas.

7th. The Agent is to aſcertain, by communicating with the Dealers, the probable time that the Horſes will arrive at Mangalore, when he is to prepare Followers to take charge of them on their arrival, after which period they are to be kept at the Company's expence and riſk.

8th. After the Horſes have been received by the Agent, they remain at his riſk until they have been produced before the Committee, but he will not be held reſponſible for any Horſes which ſhall appear to have become unfit for the Service from an accident or diſeaſe happening ſubſequent to his receipt of them.

9th. At leaſt one month is to be allowed for the Horſes to recruit and recover the effect of the voyage and journey, before they are examined by the Committee which is appointed to paſs them at the depot.

10th. A number of Horſe keepers and Graſs Cutters equal to one-third of the number of Horſes expected; is to be entertained under Inſtructions from the Commander in Chief, and from the time of their arrival, the Agent is to employ them in collecting a ſtock of forage and fuel to be uſed when the Horſes arrive.

11th. Thirty ſix (36) Fanams will be allowed for each Horſe, to provide the petty Articles of equipment, (head and heel ropes, pegs, noſe bags, curry combs, watering bridles, mane combs, phyſic maſſals, gram kettles, pots, horſe cloths, ſercingles and ſhoes) and one Rupee per Month for each Horſe, will be allowed, for keeping up thoſe Articles, from the day on which the Horſes land, until their arrival with the Regiments to which they are allotted reſpectively.

12th. In order to prevent a miſconception on the part of the Dealers, and a miſunderſtanding between them and the Agent regarding the Marks of Horſes Age, the Agent is to explain fully the Marks by which the Engliſh judge of a Horſe's Age, and to inform them that by theſe Marks only will the Horſes be paſſed.

13th. In order to enable the Agent to diſcharge the duties of his department efficiently, he will have credit on the Government of Bombay, the collector in Kanara, the ſeveral Paymaſters in Kanara, Myſore, and the diſtricts through which the remount may be ordered to march, he giving previous intimation of his intention to draw, and of the amount, that the neceſſary arrangements for honoring his bills may be made and all Caſh drawn by him under this credit, ſhall be debited againſt him until his accounts ſhall be paſſed.

14th. The Agent's accounts for the Seaſon ſhall be made up after the committee have taken the Horſes off his hands, they ſhall then be forwarded to the Military Board, in order that they may be checked and ſubmitted to Government,

and after the accounts of each Season shall be passed, an acquittance shall be granted to the Agent from the Offices of the Military Auditor General and Military Paymaster General.

15th. All accounts of Cash disbursed for the purchase of Horses, are to be supported by a declaration on oath to the following effect.

I Agent for the purchase of Horses, do make oath and swear, that the charges in this account, are just and correct, that they are made from my actual Payments, and that I have not, nor ever shall have any interest or advantage directly or indirectly therein. So HELP ME GOD.

The Honorable the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that an oath shall be required in support of all Bills in the undermentioned departments, viz.

The General Agency for the purchase of Gram, the Agency for the Supply of Military Stores, the Execution of Public works by Engineers, the Agency for the Public Cattle, is further pleased to establish the following form of Oath, to be observed in each of those instances.

I————do make oath and swear, that the charges in this account, are just and correct, that they are made from my actual Payments, and that I have not, nor ever shall have any interest or advantage directly or indirectly therein.

So HELP ME GOD.

October 13, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulation for the Payment of passage Money, to Officers proceeding to Sea on duty.

1st—Every Officer proceeding on duty on a Ship of War, an Indiaman, or Country Ship, shall receive during the period of time while he may continue on board of Ship, an allowance as Passage Money, consisting of the difference between the half, and full, Batta of his Rank, and a Pagoda each Day exclusive of his Ordinary Garrison Allowances.

2d—Officers proceeding on Indiamen, or Country Ships, shall pay the whole amount of their Passage Money to the Captains of those Ships, in consideration of which the Captains shall be required to supply those Officers which accommodation, and a suitable table.

3d—Officers proceeding on a Ship of War shall make such an arrangment as may be practicable on the subject of their table, with the Officers of the Ward room.

4th—List of the Officers proceeding on duty as above shall be submitted to the Governor in Council by the Quarter Master General of the Army, in order that authority may be given to the Military Auditor General for passing charge for advance of passage Money to such an extent as the Goverment shall consider to be expedient.

5th—This regulation shall not be understood to apply to Officers returning to England on duty.

FORT WILLIAM—Nov. 27, 1807.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were received yesterday morning, by the Right Honorable the Governor General, from the Right Hon. Lord Caledon, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from Rear Admiral Stirling, dated the 6th and 7th September, 1807.

Castle of Good Hope, Sept. 6, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency with the arrival of Rear Admiral Stirling in Simon's bay, on the 1st of September, having under his command a Squadron of his Majesty's ships consisting of the Diadem, Raizonable and Paz, Schooner, together with six Transports, containing the 47th and 87th Regiments.

The Rear Admiral sailed from the Rio de la Plata, on the 2d of August, and communicates that the British Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Whitelock and Rear Admiral Murray, made an attack on Buenos Ayres upon the 5th of July, which having been unsuccessful, a treaty was signed on the 7th, whereby it was agreed that hostilities should cease on both sides of the River, that the Troops were to quit the South shore in ten days from that period, to leave Monte Video in two months, and that there was to be a mutual restitution of prisoners taken during the War.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CALEDON.

His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD MINTO, &c. &c.

Diadem, Cape of Good Hope, 7th Sept. 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to make known my arrival here from the Rio de la Plata, and I am sorry to inform your Excellency, that the British Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Whitelock, and Rear Admiral Murray, made an attack on Buenos Ayres the 5th July, which having been unsuccessful, a treaty was signed on the 7th, whereby it was agreed that hostilities were to cease on both sides of the River; that the troops were to quit the South shore in ten days from that period; to leave Monte Video in two months; and that there was to be a mutual restitution of prisoners, taken during the War.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient, and very humble Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES STIRLING.

His Excellency LORD MINTO,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of the Definitive Treaty between the Generals in Chief of His Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, as per the following Articles.

1ſt. There ſhall be from this time a ceſſation of hoſtilities on both ſides of the River Plata.

2d. The troops of his Brittanic Majeſty ſhall retain for the period of two months, the Fortreſs and Place of Monte Video, and, as a Neutral Country, there ſhall be conſidered a line drawn from San Carlos on the Weſt to Pando on the Eaſt, and there ſhall not be on any part of that line hoſtilities committed on any ſide; the neutrality being underſtood only, that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their reſpective laws, the Spaniſh ſubjects being judged by theirs as the Engliſh by thoſe of their nation.

3d. There ſhall be on both ſides a mutual reſtitution of priſoners including not only thoſe which have been taken ſince the arrival of the Troops under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, but alſo all his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects captured in South America ſince the commencement of the war.

4th. That for the prompteſt diſpatch of the Veſſels and Troops of his Britannic Majeſty, there ſhall be no impediment thrown in the ways of the ſupplies of proviſions which may be requeſted for Monte Video.

5th. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic Majeſty's Troops to paſs to the North-ſide of the River de la Plata with the Arms which actually may be in their power, ſtores and equipage, at the moſt convenient points which may be ſelected, and during this time proviſions may be ſold to them.

6th. That at the time of the delivery of the Place and Fortreſs of Monte Video, which ſhall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the 2d Article, the delivery will be made in the terms that it was found and with the Artillery it had, when it was taken.

7th. Three Officers of Rank will be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both Parties, being well underſtood that his Britannic Majeſty's Officers who have been on their Parole cannot ſerve againſt South America until their arrival in Europe.

Done at the Fort of Buenos Ayres the 7th day of July One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Seven. Signed, two of one tenor.

(Signed) JOHN WHITELOCKE,

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

(Signed) GEO. MURRAY,
Rear Admiral Commanding.
——— SUSTRAGO LINIERS,
——— CESAR BALBIANI,
——— BERNARDO VELASCO.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following particulars of the unsuccessfull attack made on Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July last.

The corps under Brigadier General Crawford having joined the rest of his Majesty's troops at Monte Video on the 15th June, no time was lost by Rear Admiral Murray and Lieutenant General Whitlocke, in making every necessary arrangment for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays occasioned by foul winds, a landing was effected without opposition, on the 28th of the same month, at the *Ensenada de Baragan*, a small bay about 30 miles to the Eastward of the town. The corps employed on this expedition were three Brigades of Light Artillery, under Captain Frazer; the 5th, 38th, and 87th Regiments of foot, under Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty; the 17th Light Dragoons, 36th and 88th under Brigadier General the Honorable William Lumley; eight companies of the 95th regiment, and nine Light infantry Companies under Brigadier General Crawfurd; four troops of the 6th dragoon guards, the 9th light dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments under Colonel the Honorable T. Mahon: all the dragoons being dismouted, excepting four troops of the 17th under Lieut. Col. Lloyd.

After some fatiguing marches through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached the *Reduction*, a village about nine miles distant from the bridge over the *Rio Chuelo*, on the opposite bank of which river the enemy had constructed betteries and established a formidable line of defence. It was resolved therefore to turn this position by marching in two columns from the left and crossing the river higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite the British force in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. Colonel Mahon who was bringing up the greater part of the Artillery, under the protection of the 17th light dragoons and 40th regiment, waited for further orders at *Reduction*.

Major Gen. Levefon Gower, having the command of the right Column, croffed the river at a pafs called the *Paſſo Chico* ;—and falling in with a corps of the enemy, gallantly attacked and defeated it. Owing to the ignorance of the guide it was not until the next day, that the main body of the Army joined the right column; when the line was formed by placing Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty's brigade upon the left, extending it towards the convent of the *Recoleta*, from which it was diftant two miles, the 36th and 88th Regiments being on its right; Brigadier General Crawford's Brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being diftant about three miles from the great fquare and Fort; and the 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Light Dragoons, and 45th Regiment being upon his right, and extending towards the *Refedencia*.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty detached the 38th Regiment to poffefs itfelf of the *Plaza de Toros* and adjacent ftrong ground, and there take poft; the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th Regiments were divided into wings, and each wing, was to penetrate into the ftreet directly in its front, the Light Battalion divided into wings; and each, followed by a wing of the 95th Regiment and a three pounder, was to proceed down the two ftreets on the right of the central one; the 45th Regiment down the two adjoning; and after clearing the ftreets of the Enemy, this latter Regiment was to take poft at the *Refedencia*. Two 6 pounders were to move along the two central ftreets, covered by Carabineers and three Troops of the 9th Light Dragoons, the remainder of which was pofted as a referve in the center. Each divifion was to proceed along the ftreet directly in its front till it arrived at the laft fquare of houfes, next the River Plata, of which it was to poffefs itfelf, forming on the flat roofs, and there waiting for further orders. The 95th was to occupy two of the moft commanding fituations; two corporals with tools were to march at the head of each column for the purpofe of breaking the doors; the whole were unloaded and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed. A cannonade in the central ftreets was a fignal for the whole to move forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half paft fix o'clock of the morning of the 5th July, the 38th Regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th ftraight to its front, approached the ftrong pofts of the *Retero* and *Plaza de Toros*, and after a moft vigorous and fpirited attack in which thefe Regiments fuffered much from the grape fhot and mufketry, their gallant commander Brigadier Ge-

neral Sir Samual Achmuty possessed himself of the post; taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition and 600 prisoners. The 5th Regiment, meeting with but little opposition proceeded to the river and took possession of the Church and Convent of St. Catalina.

The 36th and 88th Regiments under Brigadier General Lumly moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses, the doors of which were baricaded in so strong a manner as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches on the inside of which were planted cannon, producing showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance however of this opposition the 36th Regiment headed by the gallant General reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer to the Fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment together with the 5th retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the *Plaza de Toros*; not however, before Lieutenant Colonel Burne, and the Granadier Company of the 36th regiment had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by charging about 500 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns.

The two 6 pounders moving up the central streets meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the Carabineers, led on by Lieutenant Colonel Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant offier being unfortunately woundded, as well as Captain Burrell the next in command, and the fire both from the Battery and Houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the Enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had left in the morning.

The left Division of B. General Crawford's Brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and turning to the left, approached the great square with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits College, a situation which commanded the enemy's principal line of defence, but from the very destructive nature of his fire this was found impracticable, and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division (throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable) was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, and Lieutenant Colonel Pack its commander being wounded, retired upon the right Division commanded by B, General Crawford himself.

This division having passed quite through to the river Plata, turned also to the left to approach the great square and Fort, from the North East Bastion of which it was distant about 400 yards when B. General Crawford learning the fate of his left Division, took possession of the Convent of St. Domingo, near which he was then proceeding still nearer the Fort, if the attack or success of any of our columns, should free him in some measure from the host of Enemies which surrounded him.

The 45th regiment being further from the enemy's centre had gained the Resedencia without much opposition; and Lieutenant Colonel Guard, leaving it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with his Granadier company towards the centre of the Town and joined B. General Crawford. The enemy who now surrounded the Convent on all sides, attempting to take a 3-pounder which lay in the street, the Lieutenant Colonel with his company, and a few Light Infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit; in an instant the greater part of his company and Major Trotter's was killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the Convent, from which the men kept up a well directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round shot, grape. and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy to the number of six thousand bringing up cannon to force the wooden gate which fronted the Fort, the Brigadier General having no communication with any other columns, and judging, from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered the remnant of his brigade at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The result of this action left the British Forces in the possession of the *Plaza de Toros*, a strong post in the enemy's right and the *Resedencia* another strong post on his left, whilst an advanced position was occupied opposite his centre; but these advantages were purchased with a heavy loss of men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme.—Grape shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, handgrenades, bricks and stones from the top of all the houses—every householder with his negroes defended his dwelling—each of which was in itself a fortress; and the whole male population of Buenos Ayres appeared to have been employed in its defence.

Thus was the ſituation of the army on the morning of the 6th inſtant, when General Laniers addreſſed a letter to the Comman-der in Chief of the Britiſh forces offering to give up all his pri-ſoners taken in the late affairs, together with the 71ſt regiment and others taken with Brigadier General Beresford, if he deſiſted from any further attack upon the town and withdrew his Majeſ-ty's Forces from the River Plata.

This led to the concluſion of a treaty, by which it was agreed, that all priſoners taken on both ſides ſhould be releaſed, and the Britiſh Army ſhould be withdrawn from the River La Plata.

Our loſs in killed and wounded is ſaid to amount to 55 Offi-cers and about 700 men.

Further Particulars reſpecting the attack on the Town of Buenos Ayres.

On the 21ſt of June all the troops, including thoſe ſtationed at Colamia, (leaving a ſufficient force to garriſon Monte Video) embarked for the purpoſe of proceeding to the attack of Buenos Ayres, and landed on the ſouth ſide of Enſenada Bay, about 36 to 40 miles below the town, exceeding in number 8000 men, ex-cluſive of 300 ſeamen.

They diſembarked on the 28th and 29th in three diviſions, op-poſite, to a diſmantled Fort without a ſhot being fired, and with-out any impediment whatever, with three days proviſions in their knapſacks.

The country between Enſenada bay and Buenos Ayres, is flat and boggy, and ſcracely practicable to get even light field pieces along, ſo much ſo, that the troops were obliged to march at times four miles together up to the middle in mud and clay.

The attack upon the city commenced on the 5th of July at day light. The diviſion under general Achmuty attacked and entered by the north weſt of the town, and after ſome pretty firm reſiſtance from the Spaniards, drove them into the town, took ſeveral pie-ces of cannon, aſcending a height to the Bull-ring, ſeized the ar-ſenal and all the guns and ammunition there, and hoiſted the En-gliſh flag.

This favorable circumſtance indicated to admiral Murray, (then afloat ſome miles below the town) that the city would fall in a ſhort time, as this poſition, on the Bull-ring, commanded both the town and Fort, and both of which it could have quickly re-duced.

Brigadier general Crawfurd, with the Light Brigade, did his

duty in an equally gallant manner, which, was to enter the town and make himſelf maſter of a principal church, contiguous to the great ſquare, and of which he did take poſſeſſion, after a very galling fire from the Spaniards, placed at the tops, and in the upper rooms of the houſes. He was compelled to march, through the ſtreets, the lower parts of the houſes, being barricaded by bags of ſand, hides, &c. &c. impenetrable even to cannon ſhot indeed. This brigade could not find an Enemy to combat with, till ſurrounded in the Church, and obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; or ſubmit to be blown up, and the whole of the building being mined, and charged, with matches ready to apply.

Colonel Duff alſo, with a part of General Rumley's Brigade, did their part, and after ſuffering conſiderably, were made priſoners, as alſo Colonel Kingſton, with the 6th Dragoons, General Crawfurd's Brigade, a part of that of General Lumley, and the 6th Dragoons being made priſoners, all hope of the reduction of the town of Buenos Ayres was at an end. Troops were withdrawn from the Bull-ring, and other poſitions without the City.

General Achmuty, Colonel Burne of the 36th, and Capt. Fraſer of Artillery, eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the attack on the Bull-ring.

Major General Achmuty and General Crawfurd, have gone home in the Saracen ſloop of war. By the ſame opportunity Colonel Bourke, Quarter Maſter General, proceeded to England with diſpatches.

Lord Blaney with 1500 men arrived in the River Plata, from England, three days ſubſequent to the attack on Buenos Ayres.

Liniers, a French Officer, who conducted the recapture of Buenos Ayres, has been appointed Vice Roy by the King of Spain.

The amount of Britiſh Merchandize that had actually arrived in the River Plata exceeded three millions ſterling.

It was propoſed to Liniers to allow this property to be ſold to the Spaniſh merchants and ſettlers, a propoſition that was peremptorily rejected.

Upwards of 300 Farmers and Agriculturiſts, intended to ſettle in the interior of South America, had left England for that country.

SHIP-WRECK.

The annexed account of Ship-wreck, and particulars reſpecting the Survivors, cannot have too general publicity; not merely as an article of Newſpaper intelligence, but as exhibiting an in-

ſtance of courage, nobly diſarming death of its terrors, even when approaching under one of its moſt hideous forms;—and, further, as affording a pleaſing inſtance of benevolence extending its aſſiſtance, to the relief of diſtreſs. Such inſtances of fortitude; ſuch inſtances of humanity, exact an honourable record, not only as a tribute of applauſe, but that their example may incite to the exerciſe of ſimilar virtues. We therefore, perform a willing, though humble duty, in conſigning their publication to the widely extended circulation of the Mirror.

Some Account of the loſs of the Portugueſe ſhip BOWANRONG, Capt. JOHN NAPREMASSENA, lately loſt on her paſſage from Calcutta towards China; traſlated and abridged for the Aſiatic Mirror, from the narrative of a gentleman, who was paſſenger on board, dated Chittagong, 10th curt.

We left our Bengal Pilot the end of April laſt, and ſtretched acroſs the Bay, till the 24th May, when, in the latitude of 16. 57. North; Longitude 91. 7. Eaſt, we encountered a ſevere gale, accompanied with a heavy ſwell, in which the ſhip laboured much, and became leaky. The gale increaſing, it became neceſſary for the preſervation of the ſhip, to cut away the main and mizen maſts. During the violence of the ſtorm, it was with difficulty that the inceſſant working of the pumps could keep the ſhip free, and from her maſts being gone, ſhe was expoſed to the ſwell, which broke over the hull with ſuch force and frequency, that we were every moment in dread of foundering.

In this alarming ſituation our Commander not only diſplayed the utmoſt profeſſional ſkill, but by his preſence of mind, by his collected, manly, and judicious conduct, afforded an example that ſerved to raiſe our hopes and to animate our exertions.

On the 26th of May, at 8 A.M. the weather having conſiderably moderated, we found almoſt the whole of our water butts ſtove in, ſo that independent of other material wants, it became neceſſary to put into the neareſt port, for a ſupply of water. The land upon our lee, was an unfrequented part of the Coaſt of Ava, which we knew to be inhabited by a barbarous people, from whom we could not hope for the aſſiſtance that our wants required. Yet as the South Weſt monſoon, at that ſeaſon, uſually blows with violence, we had no other choice than to endeavour to make the land in any point that the diſabled ſtate of our veſſel would admit. We accordingly ſtood before the wind, and made the coaſt, after a ſhort run, in the vicinity of the Broken Iſlands; and ſent a boat on ſhore, ſome leagues to the Northward of the River Bartoon, to obtain an immediate ſupply of freſh water. In this we were diſappointed.

The Coaſt, where the boat landed, was a barren deſert, and although wells were ſunk in various places, along the beach, in the hope of reaching water, all our attempts proved fruitleſs. We were therefore obliged to make what ſail we could before the wind to the Northward, in queſt of water. It was propoſed to put into Cheduba, but unfortunately we fell to leeward of the Iſland, and found it neceſſary to anchor off Saduha, where we obtained water and ſome proviſions; but as we could not there repair the loſſes of the ſhip, ſo as to enable us with ſafety to put to ſea, we were deſirous if poſſible, to reach either Cheduba or Chittagong.

On the 16th of June we weighed, and ſtood out from Saduha. In the mean time the leak was encreaſing, inſomuch that it required the conſtant working of the pumps both night and day, to keep the ſhip clear. While in this ſituation, on the 17th of June, the day after leaving Saduha, we experienced a ſecond gale of Wind, as violent as the firſt. In the now diſabled condition of our ſhip, and the exhauſted ſtate of the crew, from conſtant labour at the pumps, we had no other alternative than to endeavour to run the veſſel on ſhore, in the hope of ſaving the lives of the people on board. While in purſuance of this deſign, we were ſo fortunate as to run into a Bay, where, being ſomewhat ſheltered from the ſtorm, we came to anchor, at 6 P. M. the pumps inceſſantly working, and the leak rather gaining upon us, in ſpite of all our exertions. At 11 P. M. the gale ſtill increaſing, the ſhip drove from her anchors, and ſoon afterwards ſtruck upon a narrow, inſulated rock, upon which it was evident ſhe would quickly go to pieces.

The unſhaken mind of our Commander, was now eminently diſplayed. Finding that the ſhip muſt certainly go to pieces, and that the people could no longer continue on board with ſafety, he ordered the long-boat to be got out, himſelf ſuperintending the operation, which was not effected without difficulty.—As ſoon as the boat was in readineſs the ſupercargo, myſelf, and as many of the people as ſhe could carry, were embarked; when the Captain, unmindful of his own ſafety, ordered us to quit the wreck, and to make the beſt of our way to the ſhore. As the boat could not contain all the people, ſome ſought their ſafety on ſpars, planks, hencoops, &c. while the Captain and five or ſix of his people, continued with the wreck, endeavouring to prepare a raft.—We who were in the long-boat, paſſed a dreary night, ignorant of the fate of our companions, and deſpairing ourſelves of reaching the ſhore alive, the gale ſtill continuing in all its fury. At length the

ſun aroſe, when we had the mortification to find that our brave and faithful friend, our late Commander, had voluntarily ſacrificed his life to a ſenſe of duty: he who ſo well deſerved a better fate, and the men who were with him, periſhed with the wreck, which went to pieces in the night.

The long boat did not get on ſhore till noon, when we landed; and were ſoon afterwards ſeized and conducted by the natives, as priſoners, to the preſence of the Rajah, in the capital of Saduha, where we were detained for four months, during which time we experienced every privation and indignity, from a barbarian Government, alike inſenſible to the claims of juſtice or humanity.

At length, after inceſſant entreaties, we, with the exception of the ſupracargo, his brother-in-law, the purſer, and four others were, on the 17th of laſt month, ſet at large. The perſons detained, were to be marched up to the preſence of his Majeſty at Ava. They were to be accompanied by ſome of the cheſts of Opium and bales of Cotton, which floated on ſhore from the wreck. Of the cargo, that came on ſhore, the chief part was ſeized and ſold by the inhabitants of Saduha.

We who were releaſed, to the number of forty-ſix, were provided with a ſmall fiſhing boat, in which we haſtened to leave the inhoſpitable ſhore of Saduha. In our eagerneſs to embark, we neglected a proper ſupply of water and proviſions, and overlooked the inſufficient accomodations of our boat. We were however but a ſhort time at ſea, before we found ourſelves ſo cramped for room, and ſo much expoſed to the inclemency of the weather that we preferred going on ſhore, wholly unprovided for a journey, as we were, determined to traverſe the woods and to ſeek our way to Chittagong, on foot. Having landed, we proceeded along the Coaſt, and after walking day and night, without refreſhment or food, we arrived at the end of the fourth day, more dead than alive, at Chittagong. Here our wants were doomed to be completely removed. Here our ſufferings were ſoothed by the tendereſt offices of humanity.

James Bruce Laing, Eſq. Judge and Magiſtrate at Chittagong, animated by ſentiments honourable to humanity, and congenial to the Britiſh character, ſuccoured our diſtreſſes with zeal, promptitude and liberality, calculated to excite both our gratitude and admiration. I have no expreſſions equivalent to my ſenſe of the beneficence and generoſity, experienced from this gentleman, in the kindneſs of whoſe attentions, all my companions and myſelf loſt every trace of our late diſtreſſes, except their remembrance. I

trust that my countrymen, whether in Europe or in India, will justly appreciate such benevolence; and that they will be proud to acknowledge its claim to our national and individual gratitude, by employing every opportunity that may present, to relieve a distressed or shipwrecked Briton.

Mr. Laing was desirous to detain the people some time longer at this place, under the apprehension that they were not fully recruited. A longer stay was, however, unnecessary. The Lascars being amply provided with money and other requisites for their journey, set out some days ago for Luckipore, on their way to Calcutta. The Europeans, nine in number, and two Chinese, being equipped from the same liberal source, with a boat, money, and whatever was required for their voyage proceeded hence a few days ago, for Calcutta.

Subjoined is an account of the fate of the persons late of the Bowaniong.

Number of Souls embarked from Calcutta, 60.

DROWNED.—Captain Napremassena, 3 Lascars, 2 Chinese, 1 Christian, Total	7
Sent to Ava,	7
Arrived at Chittagong,	46

CHITTAGONG, *Nov.* 10, 1807.

HADJEPORE, NOVEMBER 16, 1807.

"The annual Fair at Hadjepore, or Hur Hur Chitter, broke up to-day. The shew of Horses was very considerable; and the great improvement, which within these few years past, has taken place in the breed of Horses, in these Provinces, was particularly conspicuous. Many of the Colts and Fillies produced for sale, exhibited an appearance of blood, and a promise of bone, size and fashion, much beyond what has hitherto been usually seen. The prices were in general higher than last year; though the concourse of Mahratta and other foreign purchasers, was not so great, as in the former season. There were however some of these; and among them a Bembelah Merchant, who did not arrive till the 12th and who is said to have bought above three hundred Colts and Fillies, in the course of the next day.

"The shew of Northern Horses was much less than that of last year, owing probably to the very little demand for them at that time; and which appears to have become still less; as, at the late Fair, scarce any of them were sold. Indeed the call for Horse of the breed of the Company's Provinces, appears to have in-

creaſed to ſuch an extent, that, of from five to ſix thouſand, which were at the Fair, few could be procured of more than two years old, the prices given by foreign dealers being ſo high, as to entice the Breeders, to part with the far greater proportion of their Stock, at a ſtill earlier age.

"There were many Competitors for the Colts; and at the Company's Stud, two of them of two years and a half old, and thorough bred, brought upwards of Eight Thouſand rupees.—The remaining thirteen of the ſame age, but inferior blood, ſold at an average of about 1060 rupees each.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HON, THE GOV. GEN. IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, October 19, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleaſed to appoint Mr. William Ruſſell, Superintendent of Vaccination, to be his perſonal Surgeon.

October 27, 1807.

The following Cadets and Aſſiſtant Surgeons having arrived at this Preſidency, and produced the Certificates and Counterpart Covenants of their reſpective Appointments, they are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Cadets for Artillety or Engineers.—Mr. Samuel Coulthard, and Joſeph Taylor.

Cadets of Infantry.—Mr. Thomas Gamon, John Duncan M'Intyre, Frederick Anſtice, James Alex. Ayton, William Raban, John Agnew, James Somerville, Henry Fras. Wroughton, Robert Vetch, and George Wray.

Aſſiſtant Surgeons.—Meſſrs. Andrew Brown, and Charles Stuart.

The Cadets of Artillery are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant Fireworkers—the Cadets of Cavalry to Cornets, and thoſe of the Infantry to Enſigns, the dates of their Rank to be adjuſted hereafter.

Liſt of Rank of the 3d Claſs of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry, appointed in the ſeaſon 1806.

For the Infantry.—William Birbeck, commiſſion 28th May, Hammeſley Wardlow, Francis Hodgſon, Nathaniel Kirkman, Thomas Sutton Kyan, Experior Robert Turner, remaining of the ſeaſon 1805.

Appointed Cadets of the Seaſon 1806.—James Somerville, commiſſion 29th March 1805. Robert Vetch, commiſſion 6th March 1806. Chas. Gen. Conſtable, abroad in the 53d Regiment foot, John Moore Adolphus Lucas, Thomas Hunter Rouſe, Robert Agnew, Thomas Frye Lewis, Richard Bayldon, William Raban, Henry Francis Caley, James Alexander Ayton, Francis Glynn Crew, Samuel Mitchilſon Horſburgh, Chas. Thos. Guſtavus Weſton, George Preſton, Henry Francis Wroughton, John Agnew, Charles Rawnſley, George Wray, Richard Gardner, Robert Ellis, Charles Rogers, Theophilus Button, John Neale Wilſon, Charles Edward Davis, and Chriſtopher Humphreys.

For the Cavalry.—George Arthur Kempland, remaining of the ſeaſon 1805.

William Lumſdaine and John Holt White, appointed of the ſeaſon 1806.

Liſt of the Rank of the 2d Claſs of Aſſiſtant Surgeons, Bengal, appointed in the ſeaſon 1806.

Alexander Fraſer, Alexander Robert Benbridge Goldie, Andrew Brown and Charles Stuart, remaining of the ſeaſon 1805.

John Jack Gibson, Commission dated November 21, 1794. Walter Stewart, George Webb, Jonah John Hogg, Adam Lawrie, and Joseph Adams, appointed of the season 1806.

Captains Leathart and Dare, of the Infantry, Captain Lieutenant W. Parker, of the Artillery; and Mr. D. Nisbett, Surgeon, have returned to their duty at this Presidency, by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Mr. Thomas Perring Moore, having been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors a Writer on the Establishment of Fort St. George, of the Season 1806--7, is struck off the List of the Army of this Establishment, and directed to proceed to that Presidency with the least possible delay.

October 19, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotion,

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Senior Ensign Thomas Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Preston, deceased, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Thomas Wood, of the Engineers, is appointed executive Officer of Fort Willam, in room of Captain Preston, deceased.

Colonel Alexander Kyd, of Engineers, having returned to his duty at this Presidency by permission of the Honorable the Court of Drectors, is directed to receive charge of the Engineer Department from Lieutenant Colonel Garstin, and to have a seat at the Military Board.

Captain John Ainslie, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, has returned to his duty at this Presidency. by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank.

Fort William, October 26, 1807.

The following Cadets having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates of their respective appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

CADETS OF INFANTRY.

Mr. Theophilus Battow,—Robert Ellis,—C. T. Gustavus Weston,—and J. Moore Adolphus Lucas.

The above Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Lieutenant J. F. Dundas, of Artillery has returned to his duty at this Presidency without prejudice to his rank.

November 2, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Richard Willoughby, to be Major, vice Brenan, deceased in Europe.

Captain Lieutenant Henry Hathwaite, to be Captain of a Company, vice Willoughby, promoted.

Lieutenant George Patrickson, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Hathwaite, promoted.

Ensign Thomas Trist, to be Lieutenant, vice Patrickson promotd.—The dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

25th Regiment Native Iufantry—Captain Lieutenant Mossom Boye, to be captain of a company, from the 18th October, 1807, vice Lyon deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Bent, to be captain lieutenant, the 18th of October, 1807, vice Boyd, promoted.

Ensign John Rogers Knight, to be lieutenant, from the 18th of October, 1807, vice Bent, promoted.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Thomas Lawry, to be captain lieutenant, from the 21st October, 1807, vice Browne, deceased.

Ensign Alexander M'Donald, to be lieutenant from the 21st October, 1807, vice Lawry, promoted

Lieutenant Whitfield, of the 26th regiment native infantry, who was permitted by General Orders, of the 8th September last, to make a voyage to sea, for the recovery of his health, is permitted to recall his application and to return to his corps.

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, 25th November, 1807.

MUSCAT, *Novmber* 17, 1807.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM D. SETON, ESQ. RESIDENT AT MUSCAT.

"I have determined on sending back the Wasp with the following report which are contained in the letters of several of the principal Merchants here, and received the 1st instant from Bussorah, by way of Bahren—From what I can learn this news has not yet been forwarded from Bussorah as Mr. Manesty waits the arrival of an Official Packet, and when the present letters left Bussorah, there were six Company's Vessels there.

"These reports state, that the French and Russian Armies having been opposed to one another for some time, several battles had taken place; at last in a general action, the slaughter had been so great, that both parties tired, had made Peace. One letter estimates the killed at 150,000, another 120,000 on both sides.—The French had most killed, but the Russians gave way.

"The *Peace* was at first Russia, France and the Porte; Russia returning the Crimea, and all she had taken during the war, and paying the expences of it.

"The English had acceded to this *Peace* with the Porte, which is for 19 years, and their Ambassador had returned to Constantinople in August. One letter adds, Mr. Manesty had told the writer he expected a Packet, and official accounts of this every day.

"The same letter adds, a *Peace* between France and England either had taken, or soon would take place."

We have great pleasure in the insertion of the following extract of a letter from Mr. Manesty, whose successful exertions for

the protection of British property, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, certainly merit the approbation of his countrymen.

"It is really wonderful, my dear Sir, how safely I have conducted all the Commercial Concerns under my management, and you will rejoice to learn, that the result in consequence of the revolution, which at Bagdat on the 18th ultimo, deprived the Bacha of life, will be according to all reasonable and just calculation, administrative of tranquillity and consequent encouragement of trade in this country.

"The Bacha was murdered by a Georgian favorite, who had connected himself with a person of Neseef Aga, the head of a party long inimical to the Bacha's Government, and on the day succeeding his death, his Assassin and Neseef Aga, were slain by the Bacha's Nephew, who immediately assumed the Government, and must be confirmed in his uncle's high and distinguished office from Constantinople.

"Thus the Bacha and Neseef Aga, the heads of long contending parties at Bagdat, have both fallen; strife, animosity and struggles for power have ceased with their existence; and the Bacha's Nephew, now Soloman Bacha, is a young man of superior merit, universally liberal. I am on the best possible terms with him and his Governor here, Selim Aga, and since the Bacha's death, have rendered him essential local sevices."

[CAL. GAZ. Nov. 21.

On Monday last, a fine large merchantman was launched from the yard of Messrs. Smith and Torry. She was named the "Boyne";—and built, we understand, for Capt. B. Furgusson.

[STAR. Nov. 23.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Babington, assistant under the general agent for the salt Monopoly.

Mr. T. A. Oakes, Subordinate collector in the province of Coimbatore.

Mr. W. Oliver Shakespear, register to the Zillah of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton Kelso, judge and magistrate of the Zillah of Mangalore.

Mr. Andrew Slingsby, assistant to the Commercial Resident, at Masulipatam.

Mr. P. B. J. Honyman, assistant under the principal Collector in the province of Coimbatore.

Mr. James Monro, register to the Zillah Court of Arnee.

Mr. Charles Fullerton, do. do. Cuddapah.

Mr. J. W. Miller, Sheriff of Madraspatnam and its dependencies.

Mr. Thomas Greenway, Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT:

Fort St. George, November 10, 1807.

The honorable the court of directors having been pleased notwithstanding their high approbation of the conduct of lieutenant colonel Gillespie, late of his Majesty's 19th regiment of light dragoons, to direct that the appointment of that officer, to be exercising and inspecting officer of the cavalry in this establishment shall be immediately discontinued, the honorable the governor in council hereby directs that it be discontinued accordingly.

The governor in council is further pleased to direct that the appointment of brigade major to the exercising and inspecting officer of cavalry be also discontinued.

November 11, 1807.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extracts of general letters from the honorable court of directors.

Letter dated 29th May 1807.

Para. 4.—" Lieutenant-colonel Clarke, has our permission to remain in Eng-" land till next season."

5. " Lieutenant-colonel William Wilson, of your Establishment, retired " from the company's service the 3d ultimo."

6. " Lieutenant William Blackwood of the same establishment resigned the " company's service the 6th ultimo, and lieutenant William Robertson, the 4th " March last, the latter Gentleman having been admitted a Pensioner on the " Military Fund."

7. " Mr. James Annesley a surgeon on your Establishment has our permis-" sion to return to his rank."

8. " We have agreed to appoint eighty four cadets of this season for the " infantry on your establishment, in addition to the number mentioned in your " letter of the 23d December last."

Letter dated 3d June 1807.

" The undermentioned cadets for our artillery or engineer corps on the " Madras establishment having been reported to us by the proper officer at " the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as qualified for commissions, " they proceed this season accordingly, and are to take rank in our service next " after Mr. Thomas T. Paske, in the following order, viz.

James Nicholas Abdy, James Harrison, John Mackintosh, Paul Poggenpaul, and Frederick Willock.

" Mr. William Monteith having been educated at a private academy, and " reported to us by the proper officer at the Royal Military Academy at Wool-" wich as qualified for a commission, Mr. Monteith embarked on board the Cey-" lon as a cadet for the artillery or engineer corps on your establishment; but " as this gentleman will not have attained the age prescribed by our regulations " for cadets who have received private education, to rank in either of those corps " (which is 17 Years) until the 22d of June next, we shall advise you of his " rank by a future conveyance."

6. " Mr. George Carnevale whose name was inserted in the 6th class of ca-" dets of the season 1805, as having taken his passage by the Devaynes and was " again inserted in the 4th class of 1806, as having taken his passage by the Lady " Castlereagh, being dead, you will strike his name out of those lists accordingly.

7. " Mr. Gaynor Espine Battye who was inserted in the 3d Class of Cadets " having omitted to proceed on the Lord Duncan, but has since taken his depar-

" ture on the Taunton Castle, we direct that you strike his name out of the third " list of rank, and place him between Mr. William Macpherson and Mr. Geo. " Payne, in the 4th Class."

8. " The following Cadets having taken their passage on the last fleet after " the list of the 4th Class of Cadets was made up, we direct that you place them " in the said list in the following order, viz.

Mr. Andrew Sibbald, by the Surrey, between Mr. Samuel Hodder and Mr. W. Macpherson, Mr. Paul Rycaut Shoreditch by the Ceylon, between Mr. George Payne and Mr. William Blood, Mr. George Thomas Robinson in the cavalry, by the Lady Castlereagh between Mr. William Woodcock and Mr. Frederick Larkins Doveton.

9. " Mr. Henry Mathews and Mr. William Stokoe, cadets for the Infantry " not having proceeded by the last fleet, we direct that you strike their names out " of the 4th Class of this Season, and we further direct that upon all occasions where " the cadets inserted in the several lists of rank do not arrive by the fleet of ships " in which they appear to us to have taken their passage, you strike their names " out from those lists, as we shall assign them such subsequent rank to which they " may be entitled from their actual departure from England."

Letter dated 12th June 1807.

29. " It appearing from various parts of your proceedings that allowances to " an extent beyond what we conceive to be necessary or proper have been grant- " ed to Officers Commanding on different stations, We direct that from the " receipt of this despatch the allowances to the Officers in Command of the Nor- " thern and Southern divisions of the Army, when not Generals on the Staff be " restricted to the Pay and full Batta of their Regimental Rank with an addition " of 300 Pagodas a Month for Table, Linguists, and Harcarrahs, and all Con- " tingencies."

30. " We further direct that the Officers in future appointed to Command " the Subsidiary Forces at Hydrabad and Poonah and the Troops in Mysore, " when not Generals on the Staff, shall receive their Pay and full Batta and 250 " Pagodas a Month for Table, Linguists, &c. and all contingencies."

Letter dated 17th June 1807.

3. " Lieutenant William Barratt and John Ryan who were in England died " the former on the 8th September 1806 and the latter on the 13th March 1807.

5. " Mr. Edmund Philips Samuel was appointed by us a cavalry cadet of " the Season 1805, We therefore direct, that you remove him from the list of In- " fantry Cadets of the 1st Class of that season and place him next to Mr. Tho- " mas Adair in the said class, among the cavalry cadets for which appointment he " was originally intended."

November 13th 1807.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to transfer captain J. L. Jones of the 3d regiment of Native Infantry to the non-effective Establishment, in compliance with his request.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, November 19, 1807.

In consequence of various applications from Officers commanding corps, the commander in chief is pleased to permit the general adoption of a Cap similar in form to that worm by the officers of his Majesty's 59th regiment as a regimental head dress for the European Officers of Infantry Corps of the Madras Army.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for the information and guidance of the Army the following General Orders, published at this Presidency on the 8th of July 1796, prescribing the channel of communication to be observed by Officers in appealing to the Governor in Council from retrenchments established and confirmed against them in the office of Military Audit.

Fort St. George, July 8, 1796.

The General Orders of the 3d April 1792, having of late in many instances been deviated from by Officers addressing letters to Government, requesting payment of bills that had been objected to by the Military Auditor General, without transmitting such letters through the channel of the Paymaster and Military Auditor General, as those orders enjoined—The Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to notify, that any application made in future contrary to the prescribed rule, will be finally rejected, without farther reference to the Office of Audit.

The orders of Government of the 3d April 1792, on this subject, are now republished for the information and guidance of all persons whose accounts come under the controul of the Military Auditor General.

"Resolved, that as the Board have found the present mode of recovering "retrenchments to be inadequate, either for the security of the Paymaster, or the "indemnification of the Company from unwarrantable charges."

"Ordered, that Paymasters are immediately upon the receipt of the Auditor "General's retrenchments to furnish copies of them, to those respectively con- "cerned, requiring them to repay the amount."

"If this requisition has not been complied with, when the next Month's allow- "ances are issued, the Paymaster is hereby authorized and ordered to make stop- "pages from the Bill or Abstracts of that and the succeeding months, pay except- "ed, until the full amount of the retrenchments is liquidated."

"That in case of the death or removal of any Paymaster, before the retrench- "ments from his accounts has been completely recovered, his deputy or the "succeeding Paymaster to the Office or Station, is hereby directed to proceed "by the same means for the recovery thereof."

"If previous to the Audit of the Paymaster's accounts, Officers shall be "removed to other stations, and retrenchments thereafter made against them, or "before retrenchments against Officers may have been recovered, such Officers "shall have been removed to other stations, the Paymaster is in that case to make "out bills against them, and transmit them to the Paymaster of the Station to "which the Officers have been removed, who is directed to proceed by the be- "fore mentioned mode, to compleat the recovery thereof."

"But in every instance the responsibility, must rest with the Paymaster in "whose Disbursements the unauthorized charge has appeared,—Retrenchments "must be brought to account in three months after they are made, or at the end "of every official quarter."

"As it is not intended by the mode here prescribed for recovering retrench- "ments, to deprive the Officers against whom they are made of the speedi-st "means of obstaining a re-audit thereof."

"Whenever an Officer shall have further grounds to produce in support of the "charge which has been retrenched, he is to state them upon the extract of the

" retrenchments with which he has been furnished, and return it to the Auditor " General through the channel of his Paymaster, within one month accompanied " with copies of such Orders, certificates or other authority, as he may have to " urge."

" The Paymaster is directed to forward such representation to the Auditor " General within one week, after he shall receive them, and the Auditor Gene- " ral is strictly enjoined to enter upon the consideration of them without delay."

" If the Auditor General shall notwithstanding the reasons that may be so " offered, think himself obliged to confirm the retrenchments, he shall make " immediate communication to the Paymaster, for the information of the party " concerned, of the grounds, upon which he adheres to his former opinion, to the " end that, if an appeal to the Board, shall afterwards be demanded, the plea " upon which the charge is attempted to be established and the reasons for it's " rejection may come together at one view before Government."

" Where Appeals to the Board are afterwards demanded, they are to be made " through the channel of the Paymasters and Auditor General and the party con- " cerned is in this last resort to be aware of the necessity of stating clearly and " fully every additional argument which he may still have to offer, as the decision " of the Board will be final, but the parties must be very careful not to trouble " Government with appeals on insufficient grounds."

" The Auditor General is directed whenever he makes a re-audit of a charge " formerly retrenched, from any Officer, to acquaint him therewith, the like com- " munication is to be made by the Auditor General to Officers, who have drawn " less than what they are entitled to and which has been allowed by the Paymaster " as short drawing, upon the first Audit of his Disbursements.

" If the retrenchment is found to be well grounded, no hardship is suffered by " any party, and if there are reasons to be assigned, and authorities to be produced " upon which the retrenchment may be taken off, the mode now prescribed will " necessarily, bring them speedily forth, and the Board are pleased to assure the " Officers of the Army, that they will interpose their authority, to prevent any " improper delay in bringing retrenchments which may be objected against, to an " early decision."

" *By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council"*

(" Signed") " W. C. JACKSON,"
" SECRETARY."

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

December 4, 1807.

The Governor in Council having taken into his serious consideration the frequent applications for compensation for loss upon the fluctuation in the exchange of different coins in the bazar, and the heavy expence which the Honorable Company have sustained in consequence of paying compensation on that account and having ascertained that it more frequently occurs, that the current coin of the Honorable Company in which the Pay and Allowances to the Troops is issued at almost all the stations under this Presidency, viz. in Madras and Star Pagodas in Arcot Rupees and Fanams that these coins generally produce a greater exchange in the bazar, than the value or rate fixed upon them by Government.—The Honorable the Governor in Council accordingly, deems it not only expedient but just and reasonable that as the individual often gains an advantage from the rates of exchange upon these coins, any moderate loss therefore which may at times be

occasioned by a fluctuation in the rate of exchange, should not be chargeable to the publick.—And to prevent if possible any combination upon the part of Shroffs or Money dealers, so as to interfere with or to lower the established currency of the Company's coin, the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct that all Collectors and Commanding Officers of Divisions, Station, &c. shall use every proper and efficient means to enforce the rates of exchange at which Government have fixed their value—It is accordingly resolved that from and after the 1st day of January 1808, Government will not consider itself responsible for any loss on the exchange of the beforementioned coins or make good the same by compensation.

It having come within the knowledge of the Honorable the Governor in Council that Paymasters at a distance from the Presidency, have derived profit by employing the public money or from an extensive credit being granted them by Government on the general treasury or other publick funds, by which they are enabled to draw Bills payable at the Presidency at an advantageous exchange, which has been of late considered by Paymasters as a perquisite of Office, the Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that in future such profit or gain upon exchange must be brought to the credit of the Honorable Company and accordingly orders that from and after the 1st of January 1808 all Paymasters when they draw Bills of exchange payable at the Presidency shall invariably make them out according to the accompanying prescribed form and shall in their Monthly Abstracts of Receipts and Disbursements give credit for the amount of such gain, under the head of profit and loss arising upon Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Presidency.

FORM.

No.
Hydrabad, 1st January 1808. { Exchange for Star Pagodas 1000 or Hydrabad Rupees 3660, at 365 Hydrabad Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas at thirty days sight.

At thirty days sight of this my first of Exchange (second and third of the same tenor and date not being paid) pay or cause to be paid unto or his order the sum of one thousand Star Pagodas, being in full for three thousand six hundred and fifty Hydrabad Rupees received here of him for which you have credit in my Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the Current Month.

To the Military Paymaster General, Fort St. George.

MEMORANDUM.

This form is drawn out at 365 Hydrabad Rupees per 100 Pagodas that being the exchange at which the Company's troops receive that coinage, but in case the Paymaster receives a more favourable exchange the difference he will of course carry to the credit of the Honorable Company in his Account Current.

December 1, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having taken into consideration the proceedings of the Medical Board under date the 8th of June last relative to certain allowances to be drawn by Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons placed in Medical charge of the different Garrison or Station under this Presidency, has been pleased to approve the recommendations stated in those proceedings, he accordingly orders and directs that from and after this date the allowances specified in the annexed Statement shall be drawn by the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons, who are under proper authority placed in Medical Charge of those Garrisons or Stations respectively in place of the allowances authorised to be drawn by the Medical Regulations, published in the New Code upon the 11th of March 1806.—The Honorable the Governor in Council at the same time directs that the Military Au-

ditor General ſhall be guided in the Audit of Medical Expences and admit only the allowances eſtabliſhed by thoſe laſt mentioned Regulations up to this date.

Statement of Medical Allowances to be drawn by Surgeons or Aſſiſtant ſurgeons at the different Garriſons and Stations herein mentioned reſpectively.

	STATIONS:	Allowance for Medical Expenditure and Office eſtabliſhment.	Allowance for Medical Servants.	Total Monthly Allowance.
Center Diſion.	Fort St. George,	50	0	50
	Vellore,	50	0	50
	St. Thomas's Mount,	50	0	50
	Ryacottah,	10	10	20
	Nellore,	25	10	35
	Ongole,	10	10	20
	Pondicherry,	30	10	40
	Cuddalore,	25	15	40
	New Town,	10	0	10
	Chittledroog,	15	0	15
	Tripaſſore,	10	0	10
	Sankerrydroog,	10	0	10
	Ponamallee,	10	10	20
Souther Diviſion.	Trichinopoly,	50	30	80
	Pallamcottah,	15	0	15
	Madura,	15	10	25
	Dindigul,	15	0	15
	Negapatam,	25	15	40
	Nagore,	10	0	10
	Tanjore,	10	15	25
Northern Diviſion.	Maſulipatam,	50	30	80
	Vizagapatam,	25	15	40
	Ganjam,	25	15	40
	Maddepollam,	10	10	20
	Ingeram,	25	15	40
	Chicacole,	15	0	15
	Samulcottah, Peddepoor,	15	0	15
	Rujahmundry,	10	10	20
Myſore Diviſion.	Seringapatam,	50	30	80
	Bangalore,	50	0	50
Ceded Diſtricts	Bellary,	50	30	80
	Gooty,	10	0	10
	Cumbum,	10	0	10
	Gurrumcondah,	10	0	10
Malabar Province	Cannanore,	50	30	80
	Tellicherry,	25	10	35

The following Reductions to be made in the Establishments of the chief Engineer, and Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, from the 1st of December 1807—viz.

2 Conicoplies; 4 Peons; 6 Carts; 1 Serang; one 1st Tindal; one 2d Tindal; and 40 Lascars.

When the Reduction shall have taken place, the whole of the chief Engineer's Establishment (Writers and Draftsmen excepted) shall be transferred to the Department of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

The Office of Head Carpenter to be reduced from this date.

An Adjutant to be allowed to the Corps of Engineers.

The Artificers attached to the Native Invalids at Fort St. George, to be discharged from the publication of this order.

December 3, 1807.

The most pointed attention of Officers is called to the Forms prescribed by the General Order of Government under date the 8th September 1807, and published to the Army on the 25th of that Month, for the Certificates to be granted to Detachments, or Individuals, proceeding from Corps regarding the period to which they have been paid.

Much inconvenience has arisen to the Troops from the neglect of Officers who, in absence of the Paymaster, or his substitute, have furnished Certificates without stating on the back of such Certificates the cause why that of the Paymaster has not been obtained.—This is prescribed in such cases by the Orders of Government, and must not on any pretence be omitted.

December 5, 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Batta for all troops employed in escorting treasure shall be issued by Paymasters and be charged to the Military Deparment unless the requisition for the troops shall specify that the escort is required for money intended for the use of the Judicial; Revenue or Commercial Department.

DREADFUL STORM AT MADRAS.

We have to discharge a most painful duty in detailing the circumstances which have attended the most violent Storm, ever experienced in the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry in the year one thousand, seven hundred and sixty two.

On Wednesday the 9th Instant, the Surf was observed to rise unusually high, and the clouds gathering thick and black to the Northward, with an increasing wind, excited apprehensions that a storm was at hand. During the evening some rain fell in occasional showers, but in the Night and during the whole of Thursday it rained incessantly; the wind from the North West gradually encreased into a Gale, which by one o'clock on Friday morning had acquired a violence that threatened every thing with destruction, and in this direction, exciting dismay and spreading desolation, did the wind blow until about 4 o'clock in the morning. About this hour the wind lessened, and altering its direction gra-

dually came round to the Southward; during this time there was an awful ſuſpence; for the experienced in this climate anticipated a renewal of the work of miſchief from the ſudden abatement of the ſtorm, and from the ſhifting of the Wind. When it had completely veered round to the Southward it ſuddenly burſt into a Hurricane, the like of which was never before remembered at Madras.

The Canal forced its banks and overflowed the country as far as the Government Bridge on one ſide, and beyond the Powder Mills on the other, where the water was three feet deep. Boats were carried away, and ſeveral were found at the Burying ground, and one near the Government Gardens.

The Sea roſe much beyond its uſual height, bringing ſome of the Maſſoulah Boats within a few yards of the Cuſtom Houſe, and deſtroying others to the amount, we underſtand, of about 40. The Surf reached Meſſrs. Harington's on the Beach, and by its violence expoſed four feet of the foundation of the houſe: luckily this was not half its depth. One ſide of the adjoining building, the Naval office, is much damaged. The Company's rice godowns near the Cuſtom Houſe were forced open, and much of their contents waſhed away. The Sea roſe cloſe to the Ditch of the Fort, and the Surf daſhed with violence over the Ramparts. The counterſcarp at the N. E. Angle gave way, and the water poured into the Ditch at every riſing of the ſurf. The Baſtion at the Northern extremity of the Black-Town wall gave way, and two Guns are diſmounted into the ſea. It is impoſſible to give an accurate, or adequate deſcription of the miſchief this ſtorm has occaſioned: far leſs can we deſcribe the feelings of individuals who witneſſed this work of deſtruction. Trees were every where torn up by the roots: the Houſes of the European Inhabitants have univerſally ſuffered conſiderable damage, many were unroofed, and ſome partially blown down. The Mud Houſes of the Natives are in moſt places ſwept away, and with them many alſo of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thouſands have periſhed. Dead bodies of men, women, and children were found lying in every direction when the ſtorm abated. As the ſun roſe higher, ſo the wind, and rain, which had all along accompanied it in torrents, gradually abated, and before noon returned to the North-ward, and by Friday evening blew again ſteadily, and without violence from the North-Eaſt. During the Hurricane there was no thunder and lightning, altho' ſome was experienced on Friday night.

In relating the account of the great damage ſuſtained, we muſt

not omit to mention the effects of this Tornado at His Majesty's Naval Hospital—Several of the Wards were partially unroofed, and in some places the roof fell in, to the imminent danger of the sick beneath—Fortunately, however, by the activity of the Officers and men attached to the Hospital, the sick were removed in time to save them, and we are therefore happy to say no lives were lost. The Wall surrounding the Hospital has fallen in various parts, leaving breaches of 20 feet wide—The trees are torn up by the roots, and the place exhibits one continued scene of devastation. The extensive Wall of Dent's garden is injured materially, and in some parts levelled with the ground.

Black Town, St. Thomé, and the Mount seem all to have suffered alike, at the latter place the Flag Staff is blown down. In the roads Carts upset, and Cattle dead were every where lying; all the Sentry boxes were blown down; as were the steps going up to the Signal staff of the Fort; and the large Box in which the colours are there deposited, was thrown on the Parade. As no market could be held, so many families, European and Native, were without food nearly the whole of Friday.

A Pariah vessel lying in the roads was stranded, and the Brig Cyrus which put to Sea on the appearance of the storm, returned to the Roads, on Sunday Morning with the loss of her masts, and half full of water. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current, and force of the surf from the circumstance of a large portion of the ribes of a ship, supposed to be the *Fairlie*, Captain Elliott, which was burnt in the Roads in 1799, were thrown ashore close to Mr. Parry's Godowns.

To enter into a regular detail of all the mischief occasioned would much exceed our limits, or our descriptive powers. We cannot, however, but lament that amongst other consequences of the storm, Dr. Anderson's beautiful graden has been destroyed. This we consider a great loss in a national point of view; to the individual it must be distressing indeed to see the labour of years, thus destroyed in a single night.

Of the misery in which the natives are involved we can give no adequate idea; unless indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us, of the horrid resolution consequent to despair, in an *individual* be considered as a proof of the *general* sense in which they view their calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a Gentleman's Coach-house, and, getting underneath it with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it; and thus burnt herself and her infant to death.

Of the diſtance the ſtorm has reached, we are at preſent unable to ſtate. We have heard that it ſcarcely reached to the Northward further than Pulicat; to the Southward it had not been felt at Pondicherry, as the American brig Brutus anchored in the roads early on Sunday morning direct from thence, and had not encountered any gale in her paſſage.

In a Weſterly direction we are informed, it has reached as far as Conjeveram, where its ravages have been much felt.

During Monday the 14th a conſiderable quantity of rain fell, but unaccompanied with any violent wind. On the day following the ſky was ſome what cloudy, but did not preſent an appearance of a further ſtorm, altho' it was the full of the Moon.

The late Hurricane did not reach ſo far as Vellore to the Weſtward—the European barracks at Wallajabad overflowed about two feet, and many Native inhabitants, it is feared, have been loſt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta, November 25, 1807.

The honorable company's ſhip Marquis Welleſley, captain Le Blanc, has returned from the Mauritius, whither ſhe failed, many months ago, as a Cartel from Madras.

PASSENGERS.

Per Marquis Welleſley, Captain LE BLANC,

From the Iſle of France—Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. E. Beckman, and Madame E. S. Turcy—Miſs Blin—Mr. Gerard—Captain A. Stock, Commiſſary for French Priſoners; and Mr. G. M. Taſwell.

The H. C. ſhip Marquis Welleſley failed from the Iſle of France on the 12th ultimo,

No Prizes had arrived at the Iſland, ſince the laſt accounts received.

Captain Flinders was ſtill detained at the Mauritius.

The people at the Iſle of France ſuppoſed the Semillante and Cannonier were loſt, from their long abſence, and having no accounts of them.

The Warren Haſtings was to ſail in a few days after the Welleſley.

No recent Intelligence from Europe, had reached the iſlands.

The Airley Caſtle, has come up to Saugor roads. She is laſt from St. Helena.

The Surry and Caſtlereagh have alſo arrived in Saugor roads.

The accounts from the Cape are forwarded by the honorable

company's ship Lord Hawkesbury, which arrived in Saugor roads on Monday last.

The Hawkesbury left the Cape on the 7th of September.

The Hawkesbury and Airly Castle, arrived at St. Helena on the 13th of July, and left it together on the 19th of August.

The Hakesbury parted company from the Airly Castle on the 29th of August, in lat. 28 : 11. S. long. 05° : 17 West, and did not meet again, till they came off the Sand Heads.

The Honorable Company's extra ships Lord Keith, Fortune, Ocean and Lord Eldon, had arrived and remained at St. Helena; —they were expected to sail in prosecution of their voyage to England, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Ardent, a few days subsequent to the departure of the Hawkesbury and Airly Castle.

The ship An sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, for Bengal, on the 7th Sept. At Sea, she fell in with the Hawkesbury Indiaman, and put on board a part of her dispatches; and by that intermediate conveyance, the intelligence respecting South America, has been forwarded from the Cape to Bengal.

The Ann has not yet arrived; but as she was bound direct for that port, her arrival may be hourly expected. She has on board a small packet of private letters for Bengal.

Brigadier General Cockell, had arrived at the Cape, from England previous to the departure of the Ann.

Correct list of Passengers arrived here, on the following ships:

Per Lady Castlereagh, Captain T. G. Murray,

FROM ENGLAND.—Mrs. Gibson—Misses Chippendale, and Pringle—captain Shetland—Mr. Chippendale, writer—Messrs. John Gibson, and Walter Stuart, assistant surgeons—and Messrs. Cock and Pegue, natives returning to India.

FROM MADRAS.—Mrs. Johnson, and captain Walker.

Per Surray, Captain J. Cumberlege.

FROM ENGLAND.—Mrs. Ure—Misses Ann Russel, and Julia Kirpatrick—Mr. Archibald Trotter, and Mr. J. C. Bateman—Messrs. A. Lawrie, George Webb, and J. Adams, assistant surgeons—Messrs. Charles Rogers, Francis Hodgson, and N. Kirkman, cadets—and Mr. Robert Robertson, free mariner.

FROM MADRAS.—Mr. William Petrie, junior, writer—and Mr. J. E. Beckman—lieutenants Saunders, his Majesty 17th regiment foot—James Gorton, 5th regiment native cavalry—J. P. Knott, 1st battalion 2d regiment native infantry, and Briggs, 15th regiment native infantry.

Per Lord Hawkesbury, Captain Samuel Smith:

FROM ENGLAND.—Mrs Ann Robarts, Mrs. Mary Plumer, and infant daughter, born at St. Helena the 15th of July; Mrs. Eliza Payning, and Mrs. Mary Rowe, and infant son born at sea, the 26th August.—Misses Ann Middleton, and Letitia Rowe.—Major J. Plumer,—P. Robarts, esq.—Mr. Walter Carey, writer.—Ensigns J. E. Shortes, and G. M. Shadewich.—Messrs. T. H. Rous, G. Bryant, J. E. Debrett, Richard Gardner, W. J. Trewman, A. F.

Dingwall, S. M. Hosburgh, W. Birchest, C. E. Davis, and C. Rawnsley, cadets.—Fifty of the honorable company's recruits, three women and one child.

Mrs. Mary Molesworth, Miss C. Molesworth, and Captain Molesworth, went on board the Taunton Castle at sea, on the 11th June.

FROM ST. HELENA.—Doctor Charles Campbell, and Master C. J. Campbell.

Captain John Robertson, received from the ship Ann at Sea, on the 15th September.

Per Airley Castle, Captain W. Burges.

FROM ENGLAND.—Two Miss Wilkinsons.—Messrs. Turner, Preston, Doveton, Bayledon, Humphries, Waldon, Lumsden, Wilson, and Cayan, cadets,—and fifty of the honorable company's recruits.

FROM ST. HELENA.—Reverend Doctor Jeffries, who, we are happy to understand, has had his health restored by the voyage.

The honorable company's extra ship Northumberland, under convoy of the Sir Edward Hughes, failed from St. Helena for England, on the 18th of July

NOVEMBER 28, 1807.

From the different Indiamen of the June fleet having been allotted almost exclusively for the conveyance of troops, and the accommodation of their Officers, many intended Passengers for India were disappointed in their hope of proceeding by that fleet.

We understand that a number of Ladies, Civil and Military Officers, Cadets, and others, in all, amounting to upwards of one hundred and forty persons, were compelled to postpone their departure for India, from the impossibility of obtaining passages on any of the ships of the June fleet.

The Lady Castlereagh and the Airly Castle both fell in with the Ravenant, M. Surcouff, in their passage to the River, and wished to bring him to action, which however the Frenchman avoided by his superiority of sailing.

The Ravenant took the New Endeavor, of this port, off Coringa, on the 13th instant. M. Surcouff dismasted the Endeavor of her sails and rigging, and putting some Lascars on board, directed her to proceed to Coringa under pain of being sunk.

Captain Urquhart, late of the Brig Success, captured and burnt by Surcouff, on the Coast of Coromandel, came to town yesterday morning from Ganjam, whence he came by sea to the River Hooghly, on board the re-captured brig Experiment.

A number of the Commanders of vessels captured by Surcouff, and who were subsequently released and sent on shore, have come round from Ganjam with the Experiment,

The prize Master, put on board the Experiment, on her being taken by the Semeillante, gives an account of the capture of two Bengal ships by that frigate. He cannot recollect the names of the two ships, though he mentions those of their Commanders, and of a Lady who was passenger on one of them. These circumstances, connected with some others, corresponding exactly to the Althea and Elizabeth, leave little or no room to doubt of the capture of both these valuable ships.

As no particulars are noticed, tending at all to confirm the apprehensions entertained for the safety of the Gillwell, we conclude that she has escaped.

Captain Urquhart was detained thirteen days, on board the Ravenant privateer, by Surcouff, during eight of which, this daring Adventurer was cruizing in 25 fathoms water, off the Sand Heads of the Hooghly. He was left by Captain Urquhart, on the 31st ultimo, in sight of Vizagapatam.

The loss of the Althea is confirmed by the arrival of one of the Seacunnies of that vessel, on the Experiment.

DECEMBER 10.

The final Dispatches for the General Stuart, left town on Saturday evening. She was expected to get to Sea on Monday, or Tuesday morning.

The Honorable Company's ships Walpole, Duke of Montrose, and Ceylon, for Penang, the Anna for China, and some other ships bound to the Eastward, have sailed from Saugor, and safely got to Sea.

The Aboukir from China and Penang, with a valuable cargo and bullion on board, to a large amount, has safely arrived in the River.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Monday last being the Anniversary of *St. Andrew*, the Caledonians at the Presidency did honour to the day. At half past six o'clock in the evening, a numerous party, upwards of 220, consisting of Scotchmen, and their English and Irish Friends, assembled at Moore's Rooms, for the due celebration of this festival. An excellent dinner was provided, to which the company sat down at 7 o'clock, Mr. Lumsden in the chair. A spirit, such as the occasion was calculated to inspire, diffused its convivial influence throughout the rooms. Gaiety and good humour every where prevailed.—To the courteous attention of Colonel Gordon of his Ma-

jesty's 67th, the company were indebted for a number of delightful tunes, performed in the best manner by the Band of that Regiment.

Mr. Lumsden ably filled the Chair, and remained till a late hour. Upon his retiring, the duties of President devolved upon Mr. Fergusson, whose social powers spread a freshened charm around the Table, and prolonged the departure of a large majority of the company. Major Murray, Captain Johnstone, Captain Yates and Captain Macpherson, gave a variety of choice Songs, with the happiest effect. A few sons of the Saint, zealous in the cause, and unwilling to quit the field, assumed for their text the jovial Song of Burns,

" The Cock may craw, the day may daw,"

which was not only sung with enthusiasm, but was literally verified; for the cock had certainly crowed, before some of the party got to roost.

[*Mirror, Dec.* 5.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT—DEC. 10.

On Friday last, the 4th curt. the Half Yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, were opened at the New Court House, before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the usual forms.

The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury retired for a few minutes, to elect their Foreman. Having chosen Mr. Shakespeare, they returned to Court, and being duly sworn, received a clear, concise Charge from the Hon. Sir John Royds.

The Offences on the Calendar, Sir John observed, were neither various nor numerous, nor such as were likely to afford any difficulty in their investigation, before a Grand Jury composed chiefly of gentlemen, who had already so often, in that place, discharged the same duty in a manner highly creditable to themselves and with advantage to the public.

Having premised a few observations relative to the general duties of a Grand Jury, Sir John proceeded to direct their attention more particularly to the Cases contained in the Calendar, offering as he went along, illustrative remarks, explanatory of the Law, as applicable to the Bills that were to form the subjects of their investigation.

As there were no remarkable cafes, nor any affording matter for novelty of remark, it is perhaps unneceffary to recapitulate the charge of the learned Judge, a duty which it more becomes us to decline, in confequence of having been placed at fuch a diftance from the Bench, as to hear much too indiftinctly to attempt to do it juftice.

Three or four of the Indictments were prepared fubfequently to the opening of the Seffions. Thefe were brought before the Grand Jury on Monday laft, when four were returned as true bills.

The Grand Jury having difpatched the whole of their bufinefs, they were difcharged by the Court on Monday.

Anthony, a Portuguefe waiter, or maker of the Billiard Table, at the Tavern of the late Mr. Doughty, was indicted for an affault, on the night of the 25th of September laft, on Mrs. Doughty, with an intention to commit a rape—the indictment contained a fecond Count, for the affault only. The Grand Jury having found the Bill, the trial came on laft Friday forenoon. The narrative of Mrs. Doughty clearly eftablifhed the fact, both of the affault and criminal intention. Her evidence was fuftained by collateral teftimony, and the Jury after a fhort deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. The prifoner was remanded; and will be brought up at the clofe of the Seffions to receive judgment.

On Monday laft, John Frafer, and Ramdoolol Dofs, were brought to the Bar and tried on an indictment for having forged and uttered a note, purporting to be a note of the Bank of Calcutta, for two hundred and fifty ficca rupees. The Jury gave a verdict of guilty againft Frafer. Ramdoolol Dofs was acquitted.

From the evidence in the courfe of this trial, it appeared that Frafer, who had been for fome time under confinement for debt, in the Jail of Calcutta, had been employed by one Shouldham, alfo a prifoner in the Calcutta Jail, for the perpetration of the Forgery. The method ufed in the fabrication of the Notes was fully explained. It was conducted pretty nearly in the manner following.

Shouldham procured a Bank Note of 250 Rupees, which he laid before Frafer, defiring him to make exact copies of that original. For this purpofe the filver or Bank Note paper, on which the Notes are ufually printed, was procured from the Bazar, and being cut into proper fhape, was flightly rubbed with oil, to render it more tranfparent. A flip of this prepared paper was then laid over the face of the Bank Note, and being clofely extended, the

characters, on the Note beneath, were easily traced with a common pencil upon the blank paper. The sketch being removed, the whole was carefully filled up with copper plate ink, laid on with a fine brush of Camel's hair. A coat of flaked lime was then laid upon the back of the forged Note, and thus being exposed to the sun, the superfluous oil was taken up by the line, which, on being brushed off, left the Note nearly complete. The signatures of the Bank Director and entering Clerk were then added, with pen and ink, and the operation of forgery was complete.

The table, the paper, the tools, and all the materials connected with the work, were the property of Shouldham, in whose apartment they were carefully deposited and locked up every night. The prisoner Ramdoolol Doss, to whom Shouldham was indebted, observing, as he alledges, in his defence, four Bank Notes of 250 rupees each, on Shouldham's table, seized them on the instant, intending to apply them to the payment of his own claim. Having no suspicion of the forgery, Ramdoolol Doss passed one of these notes to a fellow prisoner, a friend who wanted the loan of 100 rupees to effect his release. The Note was sent into the bazar to be exchanged, it was there received without suspicion, but the Shroff to whom it was tendered for exchange, demanded a batta of four annas per cent. on the amount, which the Sircar who was the bearer of the note, was unwilling to allow. He therefore carried it to Neaty Sein, an eminent Native Banker, who desired him to present it at the Calcutta Bank, where it would be immediately cashed. It was accordingly carried to the Bank where the forgery was detected, chiefly from the accidental omission of the word, Entered, and from the signature of Mr. Tucker being affixed to the Note, instead of that of Mr. Cox, as the former had in no instance signed notes of 250 rupees. The forgers had probably no other reason for substituting one signature for the other, than that of greater facility of imitation. The forgery of the note being thus discovered, the detection of the perpetrators and of the whole transaction quickly followed.

When we consider the means employed to form the copy of the Bank Note, the imitation was surprizingly exact, but on a close inspection it was evidently perceptible, that it was not the impression of a plate.

Fraser will be brought up for judgment at the close of the Sessions.

THE BEAU MONDE.

Dec. 10.

The Honorable Mr. Elphinſtone's Ball and Supper, on Wedneſday laſt, were attended by a brilliant and numerous Aſſemblage, embracing nearly the whole circle of faſhion at the Preſidency. The company amounted to about two hundred, among whom were his Excellency General Hewett, family, and Suite; Mr. Lumſden, Sir William Burroughs, &c. &c.

The country dances began a little before 11 o'clock. The number of dancers was ſufficient to admit of two ſets, who completely filled the center of the floor of the large Aſſembly Room. The Country dances were ſucceeded by a Cotillion and Reel, after which the Country Dances were reſumed.

About a quarter paſt 12 o'clock the doors of the Supper Rooms were thrown open, when the company took their places at the Tables, which were covered with all the luxuries of the ſeaſon, diſplayed with taſte and profuſion. The Wines were of the choiceſt quality. The Champagne particularly, which was ſerved with a liberal hand, was ſuch as might well delight the palate of a Connoiſſeur. Yet the ſtill more powerful attractions of the Ball-room, did not admit of lengthened indulgence in the feſtivities of the Table. The ſupper rooms were deſerted before one o'clock, when the Country Dances re-commenced, and were ſupported with an animation and ſpirit, that detained the principal part of the company 'till between 2 and 3 o'clock, when the party partook of a ſecond refreſhment at the Supper Tables.

Mr. Prendergaſt's cards are iſſued for his Farewell ball and ſupper, on the 15th inſtant.

Mrs. Hewett is at home on the night of the 16th when it is underſtood there will be a Ball at Belveder Houſe.

Mrs. Smith's Night, occuring once a Fortnight during the ſeaſon, comes in courſe of Thurſday the 17th.

The Barrackpore Races commenced on Monday morning. The Engliſh Horſe expected to run on that day, being taken ill, did not ſtart. The ſport was inferior to what otherwiſe might have been expected.

The Races were continued yeſterday morning and to-day. Of theſe we are not yet furniſhed with a report.

The Races and the Theatrical performances at Barrackpore have rendered that favourite ſpot, the reſort of the Faſhionable World, during the preſent week. A large proportion of Calcutta

beauty graced the Race-ground on Monday morning. The freshness of the Northern breeze, combined with early exercise, heightend the rosy dashes of the complexion, and gave an increased bloom of beauty to our fair countrywomen.

The excellent Farce of High Life below stairs, and another After Piece, to be performed last night at the Barrackpore Theatre, were expected to be honoured with a most brilliant and overflowing house.

The performers are infatigable.—Another play has been got up, and will be performed to morrow evening.

The preparations for the approaching Masqued Bill, engage the attention of a number of intended characters. The advantage of the lengthened period for this entertainment will, if we can trust present indications, be satisfactorily displayed on Friday evening.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE,

OCTOBER 17, 1807.

Yesterday, the Hon. Colonel Norman Macalister, in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, took the usual Oaths and his seat as Governor of this Presidency.

A salute of 19 guns was fired on the occasion.

Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. also took the oaths, and his seat, as second Member of Council.

The following proclamation is published by order of the Honorable the Governor and Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 28th of June last, the Governor and Council of Prince of Wales Island, and it's Dependencies, deemed it expedient to apply to the Governor General in Council, for his opinion and directions, as to the person who was to succeed to the offices of Governor of the said Island, and it's Dependencies; and of Commander-in-chief of it's principal Fort and Town, vacant by the Death of the late Honorable PHILIP DUNDAS.

And Whereas, a Letter has been received this day, from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 14th day of August last, whereby the Governor General in Council has desired that Colonel NORMAN MACALISTER do take charge of the Government of Prince of Wales Island, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known, and that HENRY SHEPHERD PEARSON, Esq. should take his Seat as Second in Council.

Public Notice is hereby given, and it is hereby Proclaimed, that Col. NORMAN MACALISTER this day took the usual Oaths and his Seat in Council as Governor and Commander-in-chief, of the Fort and Town: And that HENRY SHEPHERD PEARSON, Esq. took the usual Oaths, and his Seat as Second in Council.

And all Persons in the Civil, Military, and Marine Service, of the Hono-

rable Company, and all other Persons whomsoever, residing on this Island and it's Dependencies, are hereby directed to take Notice and Obey the said Colonel NORMAN MACALISTER, as Governor and Commander-in-chief accordingly.

PENANG APPOINTMENTS.

Captain McInnes, to be private secretary to the Governor, with the established salary of 120 Spanish dollars per month.

Lieut. Robert Campbell, to act as Aid de-camp to the Hon. the Governor.

Mr. Robert Ibbetson, to be assistant in the collector's office.

Mr. Quintin Dick Thompson, to be Paymaster, and commissary of provisions and petty stores.

Mr. John Macalister, to be assistant collector of customs and land revenues at Malacca.

Mr. William Bennett, to be assistant to the ware-house-keeper.

The office of deputy ware-house-keeper, is abolished from the 1st of the ensuing month.

Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. to be warehouse-keeper and paymaster.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence, to be Acting Malay Translator to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December 12, 1807.

On Wednesday, the H. C. ketch Margaret, Captaint Strant, arrived from Rangoon.—*Passenger:* Captain Henry King.

We are concerned to state, that the accounts received by this vessel from Pegue are of a very unpleasant nature, not less than three vessels more have been added to the least of captures recently made in the bay.

A French brig privateer *L'Bon Aventure*, commanded by Mons. David, who formerly resided at Rangoon, captured the brig Fancy, Captain Bennett, on the 13th ultimo, off the bar: Mons. David immediately fitted out the Fancy as a privateer, and destroyed his own vessel.

On the 15th, he fell in with and captured the brig Martha, Capt. King, from this port; and on the 19th, also captured the Strathspey, Captain Grant, but as this ship proved very leaky, he took out the whole of her cargo, consisting of piece goods, &c. and returned her to captain Grant.

On the intelligence being received of a privateer being off the port; and the captures she had made, all the Europeans to the number of thirty, with twenty Sepoys, volunteered their services and went in search of her in one of Messrs. Turner and Montgomery's vessels, but unhappily without effect.

The last time of the privateer being seen, was in chase of a brig to the northward.

MADRAS—December 29, 1807.

On Thursday the 24th instant, anchored in the Roads his Majesty's ship *Sceptre*, Captain Bingham, from Calcutta the 15th inst. having on board the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, *Bart* and *K. B.* appointed, by the Honorable Court of Directors, Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies. He was accompanied by Captain *Campbell*, of the Bengal Establishment.

Sir George Barlow landed at half past 5 o'clock, at the Watering Place near the North Gate, under a salute of 19 guns from the Saluting Battery, where he was received by the Honorable the Governor, attended by the Members of Council, the Commander in Chief, &c. and the principal Inhabitants of the settlement.

A salute was also fired from the Sceptre on Sir George's leaving the ship.

His Majesty's 14th and 30th Regiments, and the Native Troops in Garrison, were under Arms to receive Sir Geore Barlow, and formed a street extending from the North Gate to the Wallajah Gate.

The Honorable the Governor's Body Guard escorted Sir George Barlow into the Fort, when he proceeded to the Government House: being sworn in at the Council Chamber, under a salute of 19 guns, the Honorable the Governor descended to the Parade, where the Troops were formed in a square. The Commission was here read appointing Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. and K. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of Fort St George. The keys of the Garrison were now tendered, and his accession to this honor announced by the discharge of 19 guns from the Saluting Battery, and three volleys of Musquetry from the Troops.

Sir George Barlow afterwards proceeded to the Government Gardens and was escorted thither by the Body Guard.

Captain Beaucham Proctor, R. N. and Lieut. Arthur Stock, came Passengers on the Sceptre from Bengal.

Friday last, the 25th inst. being Christmas Day, the same was observed with the usual solemnity—A Royal Salute was fired at sun-rise, and the Hon. the Governor attended Divine Service in Fort St. George, where a most excellent discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Reverend Edward Vaughan, from the 2d Chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, 11th Verse.

Monday the 7th instant, being the Birth-day of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah, Nabob of the Carnatic, a Royal salute was fired at Sun-rise from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George. In the course of the morning, the Hon. the Governor paid a visit at Chepauk Palace, and was received with the usual Honors on his arrival and departure. His Highness returned the visit of the Hon. the Governor on Tuesday morning; a Royal Salute from the Fort was fired on his arrival at, and departure from the Government House.

On Tuesday morning, Major General Fuller departed from this Presidency, to assume the command of the Southern Division of the Army, under a Salute of 15 guns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday last the 23d instant, arrived his Majesty's ship Duncan, Capt. Wells from a cruize.

The Duncan left our homeward bound October fleet, all well, on the 19th ultimo, in latitude 16 South.

It was not the intention of the Commodore to touch at the Cape, and great hopes were entertained, from the passage they had to the above mentioned latitude, that the fleet would reach St. Helena by Christmas Day.

A great number of private letters from the passengers have been received through this medium.

On Tuesday afternoon the 15th instant, arrived his Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, Captain Pittman, having under her convoy the Providence, Captain Reid, and the Byramgore, Captain Bowen, from Penang, the 28th ultimo.

Colonel Steward and about 750 rank and file of his Majesty's 2d battalion of the Royals have arrived by this opportunity.

His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew and squadron had sailed from Penang, prior to the departure of these ships.

The Titus, Captain Gopffert, arrived in the roads on Tuesday the 15th instant, last from Calcutta.—the Captain states, that he fell in with one of our line of Battle ships, supposed to be the Russel, Capt. Caulfield, on the passage, who informed him that he had captured on the 4th current, a French Brig privateer of 18 guns off Cheduba—the wind blowing fresh at the time, Captain Gopffert could not hear the name, but thinks it was *L'Adele*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to the Option specified in the 17th Para. of the Advertisement for an 8 per Cent Loan which was published in the Government Gazette of the 1st of June last, Public Notice is hereby given that no further Subscriptions will be received to that Loan.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, December 24, 1807.

G. G. KEBLE, *Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.*

DUTCH PRIZES.

Our readers will recollect that on the evening preceding Captain Fleetwood Pellew's success off Samarang in the Psyche frigate, as announced in our Journal for October, the Caroline, Captain Hart, parted company in chace. We have now the satisfaction of announcing the further good fortune of this active Frigate, which advices from Bombay on the authority of letters from Penang, mention to be between that Port and Malacca, accompanied by two very rich Durch Prizes captured off the Coast of Java.

BOMBAY COURIER,—DECEMBER 12.

On Monday morning last, the commanding officer of the Forces (Major General Bellasis) inspected his Majesty's 56th regiment at Colaba. The steadiness of the corps under Arms its march in Echellon and in Line, precision in formation, regularity of firing and skirmishing of the Light Infantry, to cover the Battalion, whilst retreating by alternate companies, all merit the greatest praise and evinced a degree of perfection to the discipline of this well appotnted corps, which was very creditable to Lieutenant-colonel Skinner, and to all the Officers and Men composing it.

The Major General was highly gratified and expressed to captain Gilman (the exercising Officer) in front of the Officers and Men, his entire approbation of their appearance and performance throughout the whole of the review.

The General and his Staff were then conducted to a Bungaloe, where a most excellent break-fast was provided, by the Officers of the corps, of which, upwards of one hundred persons partook, among whom, were many of the Fair Sex of the settlement.

During the Dejeunè, the Band of the regiment played several Martial Airs, which contributed greatly to the hilarity of the company.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain Molesworth, of a daughter.

On the 16th ult. the lady of Hugh Lord, esq. of a son.

At Nellore, on the 12th ultimo, the lady of captain Kippen, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of the Reverend J. Poole, Missionary, of a daughter.

At Seringapatam, on the 23d ultimo, the lady of captain Gabriel, of the 2d battalion 12th regiment native infantry, of a still born child.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th ultimo, the lady of captain Knowles, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 15th instant, the Lady of colonel Bell, commandant of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 9th instant, the Lady of captain Robbins, of H. M. 69th regiment, of a daughter.

At Fort St. George, on the 3d instant, the Lady of captain Jackson, of H. M. 30th regiment of foot, of a daughter.

At the same place, on Sunday the 13th instant, the Lady of lieut. L. Cooper, Town adjutant, of a daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, the lady of the reverend C. H. Horst, missionary at Tanjore, of a daughter.

At the Mount, on the 22d instant, the lady of major Dalrymple, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Seringapatam, Thomas J. Gataker, esq. paymaster of H. M. 80th regiment.

On the 15th instant, Thomas Kent, esq. late commander of the H. C. ship Malabar.—Much esteemed and regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 21st instant, the lady of the Honorable Sir Henry Gwillim, Kt. one of his Majesty's Puisne Justices, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras.

On Tuesday morning Henry Charles Gilmore, esquire.

At Negapatam, the infant daughter of captain Brown.

On the night of the 21st instant, at his house in Black Town, Appo Naik, Cutwal of Madras.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 13th November, captain Christopher Fagan, to Miss Lawtie.

On Monday evening, the 22d current, at the house of Dr. William Roxburgh, Botanical Gardens, by the reverend Claudius Buchanan, A. B. colonel Carnegie, commandant of artillery, to Miss M. C. Boswell.

At the same time and place, William Egerton, esq. accountant general, to Miss S. Boswell, sister of the lady mentioned in the preceding article.

On the 21st instant, Mr. Jacob Murray, to Miss Ann Leigh.

On the 25th November, lieutenant Thomas Valiant, of H. M. 65th regiment of foot, to Miss Henrietta W. Lockhart.

BIRTHS,

Lately at Allahabad, the Lady of lieutenant J. Wilkie, of a daughter.

Lately, the lady of Dr. Hare, of a son.

On Tuesday morning, the lady of L. A. Davidson, esq. of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 20th ultimo, the lady of Thomas Mainwaring, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Kissengunge, on the 28th ultimo, captain lieutenant R. V. Browne, of the 7th regiment of native infantry.

In Fort William on Wednesday the 11th November, the infant son of major Maxwell, of H. M. 67th Regiment, aged 3 months and 11 days.

On the 7th instant, at Futtyghur, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Stacy, aged 48 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance, and leaving a widow and eleven children to lament his loss.

Suddenly, on Saturday last, lieutenant colonel Peter Burrowes, of the 5th regiment native infantry,—colonel Burrowes left Midnapore a few weeks ago, and came to the presidency, preparatory to his intended return to Europe, on the Castle Eden, on which ship he had engaged his passage.

Mrs. Henry Brightman, aged 20 years, sincerely regretted by all her friends.

Lately in camp, of their wounds, received in the attack of Comoonah, lieutenants Fogo and Ramsay.

Lately, Chidley Coote, esq. surgeon on this establishment,

Lately, John Martin, esq. surgeon at Luckipore.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 7th instant, by the reverend Arnold Burrows, Mr. G. Norman, to miss Mary Ruitfield.

DEATHS.

Lately at Penang, captain Mathew Shepherdson, of the country sea service.

On Sunday the 6th December, Lieutenant Eldred Curwen Pottinger, of the European Regiment.

PENANG BIRTHS.

On the 3d October, the Lady of James Carnegy, esq. of a son.

On the 1st November, at Malacca, the Lady of Billington Loftie, esq. garrison surgeon, of a son.

Extracts from the English Papers.

THE PILOT—JUNE 9.

It is impossible to describe the anxiety betrayed by the Ministry, at the present moment, in respect to the disposition of many of the *new* Members who have been returned to serve in the ensuing Parliament. Of the sentiments of their own Partizans, they have no doubt—of the opinions of those who could not be changed, even by the threat of dissolution, they feel every apprehension—but of the politics and intentions of certain persons, elected for the first time, and who have not declared for either Party, the Ministers are particularly solicitous to be informed. The sense of the People has been expressed so differently from what was expected, that although there can be no doubt but a majority will support the men in power, yet the minority will be so truly formidable, in number, in rank, and in talent, that every vote is canvassed that can possibly be *approached*. We do not remember, at any period of the present reign, when Ministers have manifested so little confidence in

their own ſtrength, eſpecially at the commencement of a Parliament. Conſcious of their weakneſs, and apprehenſive of loſing their power, they are endeavouring to conceal the one and preſerve the other, by enticing recruits to flock to the Treaſury Standard.—The Miniſterial Officers are beating up in town and in country—the uſual inducements and allurements are held out—Bounties are proffered—(in true recruiting language), "*to ſerve the* KING"—We do not, however, find that the "*Fraternity*" have been ſucceſsful—their canvaſſing has produced little benefit to their cauſe, and we believe, that whenever a diviſion ſhall be hazarded, in the new Houſe, the Miniſters will perceive ſtrong ſymptoms of *their own diſſolution*—A certain Noble Marquis, the ſeceſſion of whoſe friends from the late adminiſtration, materially turned the ſcale againſt them, has been extremely diſappointed by the laſt Election—moſt of his friends have failed in their efforts to be re-ſeated in Parliament—and it is whiſpered, that ſome of them will ſhortly petition to be returned—to India.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN OUR EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

Orders were ſent out laſt ſeſſion to Prince of Wales Iſland, to prevent the further importation of ſlaves into that Iſland, by the ſhips of the preſent ſeaſon, freſh orders have been diſpatched for the total abolition of ſlavery in that iſland. Government making compenſation to thoſe who may ſuffer any loſs or inconvenience thereby.

The increaſe of population in that ſettlement, has, of late years, tended to a decreaſe of the number of ſlaves. In 1797. the population (independent of Europeans) of the Iſlands, amounted to 6,937 ſouls, nearly a third of whom were ſlaves. By a cenſus in 1802, it appeared there were 723 perſons poſſeſſed of landed property, and that the total population had increaſed to 10,310, while the number of ſlaves had decreaſed to 1,222. The beginning of the laſt year, the population exceeded 12,000, while the number of ſlaves was under 1000.

Although the ſyſtem of ſlavery in that Iſland muſt, in a few years, have died a natural death, we think Government entitled to praiſe on having accelerated its diſſolution; and their equity in making compenſation to the ſufferers, is ſo conſiſtent with the juſtice and humanity which appear to influence the advocates for abolition, that we hope to make a part of the general ſyſtem.

COUNTY OF KERRY ELECTION.

CORK, MAY 29.—The Election of Members to represent said County in Parliament commenced on Thursday last. The Candidates were, the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Henry A. Herbert, Esq. and James Crosbie, Esq. The former Gentleman was proposed by Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. seconded by Daniel Cronen, Esq.; Mr. Herbert was next proposed by Sir Edward Denny, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Talbot (nephew to the Earl of Glandore); Mr. Crosbie was proposed by William Ponsonby, Esq. seconded by Rowland Bateman, Esq.

Mr. Ponsonby, in proposing Mr. Crosbie, said he felt the highest respect for the Gentlemen already proposed, but he conceived that his friend had paramount claims to the suffrages of the Electors. He stands forward, Gentlemen, as the champion of your independence on the exercise of that most valuable right, the Elective Franchise—he comes here, Gentlemen, not supported by those hordes of Freeholders, who, debased and enslaved, attend to give their suffrage here as the hand of power shall direct; but, Gentlemen, he comes forward upheld by the unbought, unbiassed suffrages of free and independent Electors—he comes, Gentlemen, cheered by the sound of plumplers—and he comes, Gentlemen, cheered by the good wishes of those whom the strong hand of power may compel to vote against him. Gentlemen, I know this County contains within it an unsubdued spirit of independence, although for a few years past, it may have lain dormant, but now is presented an opportunity, a glorious opportunity, of resuscitation, and I trust that the event of this contest will prove it to have arisen like Phœnix from its ashes, with a brighter lustre.

The Right Honorable Maurice Fitzgerald addressed the Meeting:—

"SHERIFF & GENTLEMEN,—This is the first occasion in which it has been my fate to meet a poll. In the former cases, when I had been honoured with the high trust of your representation, it has been conferred without difficulty or resistance; yet can I, without using the language of arrogance, confidently state, that in no former canvass of this respectable County have I experienced so warm, I may say so enthusiatic a reception. An Honorable Gentleman, who, with professions of plainness of diction, and simplicity of style, has most pleasingly falsified his promise,

by gratifying us with an elaborate oration full of insincerity, and, indeed, occult as to be unintelligible, has talked a great deal about independance and the freedom of election, of the authority of great property, and of domineering influence. Sir, without disguising the gratification which I feel at being supported by the greatest proprietors and most independent interest of this County, whose favour, notwithstanding what we have heard, I have yet to discover to be a reproach I have the satisfaction to add, that when, in pursuance of my duty, I have resorted to the humblest class of Freeholders, I have, almost without exception, received the honest tribute of their individual approbation, and heard, with pride, the language of their hearts. Such was the almost unanimous sentiment which I experienced on my late canvass. With the solid foundation for confidence in my ultimate success, I should deem it unnecessary to take up more of your time, were it not that matters much more important than my conduct as your Representative, require your serious consideration. I should confidently rest the event of a poll, either as to majority of registered voters, or as to the sense of the County. But it is my duty to state to you explicitly my sense of the causes which have led to the late sudden dissolution, and which have sent your Representatives to be judged by you for their conduct in the late short Session. The pretext for the dissolution was, "the Catholic Officers' Bill," against which prejudices were excited in the highest quarter, and which was made the ground for raising an outcry, that the Establishments of Church and State were in danger, though it had no more to say to the Constitution or the Church than the most insignificant Turnpike Bill. But such is the wicked industry, and the fatal success with which the Ministry have propagated this imposture, that Electors in the most important places have been decided by its effect. In Yorkshire, that most respectable man, Mr. Fawkes has been driven from the representation by his liberal and enlightened conduct; nay, in a learned University, of boasted character, a young Nobleman, of acknowledged talent and patriotism (for whom I would much rather profess my respect now that he is no longer a Minister), strongly connected with our County, has been made the victim of the vote which he gave in favour of Ireland; and thus does this Learned Body stand stigmatized with a Bigotry which would disgrace the rabble of Liverpool, and from which they can alone redeem themselves by an avowal of the most venal servility. The rueful success which attends their effort to excite religious rancour in

England, they endeavour to confirm by the exercise of the most indecent and precedented influence on the Electors of Ireland. The Ministers have not scrupled to resort to means for defeating me in this Election, which will, possibly, become the *matter of public investigation.* Those who, with independence in their mouths, and with tyranny and treachery in their hearts, would assist the Minister in sacrificing me to my late conduct in Parliament, will find, that in this loyal, this enlightened, and this wise County, they will receive no sanction. Where it possible, that if, instead of that triumphant result to which I look with confidence, defeat were to be my portion—if the patronage, the influence, and the other powers of Government could succeed in throwing me back into private life; nay, if I were to lose your confidence, which I prize above all earthly rewards, it could not deprive me of happiness as long as I enjoy the approbation of my own mind—that is a treasure of which nothing, but my own conduct, can rob me. If, then, as far as I am personally concerned, I can retire, at any time, to the enjoyment of those invaluable blessings, which in domestic life I possess, the motives must be strong, indeed, which still attach me to public situation. They are convictions, that by firmness, by temperate perseverance in the cause of this Country, we may ultimately accomplish those measures, from which alone we can expect settlement, security, and happiness. But I feel myself called upon to warn you solemnly of the question upon which you are, in this Election, to decide—Whether my efforts to promote the cause of my Catholic Fellow-subjects shall deprive me of your support? This I will state, without arrogating any importance to myself, that if any 40s. Freeholder in this County shall vote against me, he will contribute, as far as he individually can, to extinguish the hopes of the Catholics for ever. Certainly, not from any personal importance, either in station or talents, attaching to me, but on account of the cause to which it is the wish of the Government to sacrifice me. A new æra has occurred in the politics of the Empire—For the first time in my political life, it has been laid down as a sacred axiom of the Constitution, that to restore the great body of freemen, would at any time, or under any circumstances, be incompatible with the security of the State. This dreadful denunciation, pregnant with danger to the connection of these Countries, calls upon you surely to consider how far, in the selection of your Representatives, you shall confirm it. In my conduct during the time I have repre-

sented you, considering *full religious toleration as the truest policy*, I have, unceasingly, pursued that object, by such means, though not calculated to attract popularity, I conceived most likely to make favourable impression which it was most necessary. Thus when in 1801, I tendered the resignation of my office, on the same principles which now influence me, Lord Cornwallis, one of the honestest of public men, remonstrated, that, by retaining my office, the influence it gave me must more effectually promote my objects objects for Ireland But, Sir, when it has been announced that we must despair of those objects, and that not merely from the fleeting authority of a Minister, but when by wicked artifice, the sentiment has been re-echoed from the public of England, it behoves you to express, certainly with temper, but with energy and firmness, your reprobation of such pernicious doctrine. Appalled as I am at the possible consequences of that doctrine, unable, consistently with my duty, to lend my support to Ministers who have come into power on principles hostile to the best interests of Ireland, I have refused any longer to retain my office. But as I have never sought to excite intemperance on this subject, so now I deprecate it. It is at all times injurious—*the cause is founded in truth, in justice, and in policy*, and by calm and dignified perseverance must evidently triumph.—I reflect with pride, that in what I have said I express the sense of the Protestant Gentry of this County, whose known liberality has always favoured the cause of religious freedom. They will always spurn at the attempts which are made, through those who affect a regard for the freedom of election, to make themselves dupes of the Minister, and parties to the degradation of their country. Conscious of having performed my duty, relying on the justice of my Constituents, and regardless of the machinations which are set on foot, I look, not merely with firmness, but with ardent confidence, to the termination of this contest.—(Mr. Fitzgerald, in the course of his eloquent and nervous oration, was repeatedly cheered by the enthusiastic plaudits of the auditory).

Mr. Herbert said, that it was with a mixture of pleasure and pain that he addressed his late Constituents on the occasion arising from the dissolution of Parliament, which again, called on them to choose Representatives in a new one. With pleasure, because he could present himself before them under a full conviction, that to the best of his abilities, he had duly attended his duty during the short existence of the late Parliament, and supported the seemingly fixed Government of the country, because he thought they

had promoted, to the utmost of their power, the public welfare. During that period he had the satisfaction of having supported them in many measures he conceived dictated by sound sense, good policy, justice and humanity. In one case he had been the first to oppose an alteration of the present laws of the land, which would have deeply affected the rights of the Freeholders, and, in his opinion, would have produced much evil to the landed interest, on which the intended measure was a bare faced attack. He addressed the meeting with pain, because the present occasion arose, or seemed to arise, from the introduction into the British Parliament, and failure of a Bill, brought in by Lord Howick, which he thought equally grounded on policy, and justice, and even dictated & *imperatively* called for by common sense—he meant the Bill for allowing our fellow-subjects of the Catholic persuasion to defend the Constitution as soldiers, and who arms, in every conflict, in the present and in late wars, they have so well evinced their abilities to wield—that constitution, he knew, they loved, and which, by their temperate conduct at the present crisis, they proved that they understood and revered *(hear, hear!)*—The Bill he alluded to had at first met with little or no opposition—in fact it went no further than to render legal in the sister country what was already so in this It had, however, instead of being temperately discussed on its merits, been made the watch-word of Party, and, he was sorry to say, the good sense of the people of England did not save them from delirium and folly. They had in some, in too near cases, disgraced themselves by clamour and violence, whilst in this country an example of moderation and good sense had been generally set to them. *(Loud and reiterated applauses).* Mr. Herbert was glad to say, that to this statement there were illustrious exceptions. In Hertfordshire the efforts of bigotry completely failed; and in Northamptonshire, such was the protest of all the property and good sense of the county, that the real triumph was there, as in Norwich and other places, on the side of peace and harmony. In fact, the true sense of the landed interest, and the great majority of every thinking part of that kingdom, was decidedly in favour of the measure, and whenever it will come to be discussed *temperately on its merits* and on the *subsiding of the present mere party disputes*, it will be assented to with little or no opposition.—So strong was he in the opinion that the body of the people were not inimical to the Catholic claims, that he hoped, though not a young man, hereafter to join in voting to take away *all remaining distinctions* between His Majesty's Catho-

lic subjects and their brethren of the Established Church—and of the justice, expediency, and even necessity, of the measure, every day's experience added to his conviction. To pave the way for this desirable measure, he had wished for that union of the two countries which had taken place, and which he still thought must have happily taken place, because it deprived the adversaries of the measure of every even plausible argument against it—because, he still thought that the measure must in no long time take place, founded as it is, on justice and policy, and prosecuted with temperance and perseverance. As he had said before, he still hoped to join in promoting the measure as their representative, and again, in giving a successful vote on such an occasion, to enjoy, in some degree, these feelings so strongly operating with him, when in a great and triumphant majority he had joined in consigning to eternal oblivion that approbrium to modern laws and manners—that outrage against all virtues, against justice and against humanity—the execrable *Slave Trade*, which, he trusted in Heaven, was irretrievably and eternally abolished; and on which triumph he begged leave to congratulate his hearers, whose hearts and minds, when he had last addressed them, were in perfect union with his—*(Hear him! hear him! re-echoed with heartfelt enthusiasm throughout all the assembly)*.—Mr. Herbert further enlarged on local subjects, in which the Country might be interested, and among others, mentioned the improvement of the Port of Tralee.—On these subjects he consulted with the most able engineers, and gave every aid to the promotion of their object; but said, that his intentions had been frustrated for the present by the late and unexpected dissolution. He recommended himself to the Electors at large, saying, he trusted they knew his principles, and could depend on them;—and as, in the event of his success, he should come into Parliament by their free, independent, and honourable sufferages, so he assured them he never would disgrace them or himself by acting, in any way, inconsistently with his duty and loyalty to his Sovereign, his love for freedom and the Constitution, and his zealous regard and attachment to those Constituents, with whom he had resided in friendship the best part of his life, and with whom, except when employed in their service, he wished to spend the remainder.—He concluded with saying, that, conscious of his fidelity during his late and short Parliamentary avocations, he was now confident of their protection.

Mr. Crosbie said, he came forward as a Candidate to represent

this County on the present occasion, not with the ambitious view of arising to high or unmerited honours, but from a sense of his zeal and anxious wish to promote the interests of his Country—from a consciousness of having faithfully and assiduously discharged the high trust of representation, twice conferred on him—and from the flattering inducements he received on his short, but, as he hoped, successful canvass. He appealed to the honourable and patriotic part he had uniformly taken in promoting, as far as his abilities went, every measure which he conceived tended to the public welfare, and particularly alluded to his support of the great question involving the interests of his Catholic brethren. His family he said was well known, and he was possessed of an independent fortune which placed him above the venal consideration of undue influence—above the smiles and frowns of Ministers. On these pretensions, he formed his claims to the support of the Independent Electors of this County.

After a few observations from Mr. Sergeson, Mr. Marshall, &c. the Meeting adjourned to the day of Election. On the 27th the numbers were—Mr. Fitzgerald 493—Mr. Herbert 488—Col. Crosbie 129.

CARLISE ELECTION.

SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF J. C. CURWEN, ESQ. AT THE LATE ELECTION FOR CARLISLE.

FREEMEN—Impressed with the strongest feelings of obligation and gratitude for past favours—greatly indebted to my too much esteemed friends, for the flattering manner in which they have been pleased, for the sixth time, to propose me for the honour of your choice—permit me to beg your indulgence whilst I endeavour to express the sense I entertain of your long and unwearied kindness, and shortly to submit my parliamentary conduct to your approbation, with some observations upon the present state of public affairs. Freemen, from the long and intimate knowledge and experience I have had of your independence and public principle, it is impossible that my mind should not be powerfully affected with sentiments of the highest respect and admiration, and my heart warmed with feelings of the most sincere friendship and esteem for the uniform kindness and attention of twenty-one years spent in your service. The foundation of our connexion can never be effaced from my mind, nor do I believe it will ever be obliterated from your's. The distinguished honour of having been

felected by you, as the perfon to vindicate your franchifes, has ever been confidered by me as one of the moft fortunate and honorable occurrences of life; the fuccefs with which a long and arduous ftruggle was crowned, in the eftablifhing your rights as a component part of the corporation, has not only procured me your favour, but will fecure me the remembrance and refpect of other times. The very flattering and marked manner with which you have received me upon the prefent occafion, claims my warmeft acknowledgments. What a fenfe of fervices firft led you to beftow upon me, would, I truft, be continued to me from confidence and approbation of the difcharge of my public duty, during a period the moft difficult and momentous that ever occurred. I appeal to thofe whofe friendfhip I cannot boaft, if they can produce an inftance in a long political life, in which a fufpicion ever arofe of my having facrificed your's and the country's interefts to perfonal or felfifh views, or to the lefs odious, but not lefs deftructive motive—predilection for individuals. I have dared to think and act for myfelf, endeavouring (honeftly at leaft), to the beft of my judgment, to fupport the meafures which appeared to me moft congenial to the Conftitution, and conducive to the interefts of the public.

Freemen, neither on the prefent, nor on paft occafions, could I ever fuffer myfelf to be identified as a fyftematic fupporter or oppofer of Minifters. Whatever have been my my attachments and partialities to particular men, I have never relinquifhed the right of judging for you. I no not hold myfelf refponfible for any meafures but fuch as I have fanctioned with your fuffrage. From domeftic afflictions I was prevented from attending my parliamentary duty till within lefs than three weeks of its diffolution. I do not find myfelf called upon to enter into any difcuffion of the Catholic Queftion—a meafure which no longer exifts, and in which I had no fhare. I deeply lament, for the fake of the country, it was brought forward. I deplore the difference of opinion which it has occafioned; and moft of all, I deprecate difcuffions calculated to perpetuate and extend thofe paffions which (proving the fource whence they fpring) have been productive of the greateft mifery to mankind, and at no diftant period brought difgrace upon the country, that will be remembered with the deepeft regret. Whilft the country retains what appears to be its prefent opinions, the meafure will not, ought not to be again brought forward. My ardent wifhes are, that all remembrance of the fubject may quickly be wafted into oblivion. Never was there a period when

unanimity was more imperiously required. By union of sentiment and vigour of action, must we look for security against the dangers which surround us. What led to the sudden dissolution of Parliament towards the conclusion of the session, whilst there was pending a greater number of private bills than has been known since the Union, all of which might have been got through in less than three weeks, is what I am unable to account for in the interested views of individuals. What must the country think or expect of ministers who estimate so lightly the loss and inconvenience occasioned to the public by this measure? It is the unquestionable prerogative of the king to appoint his servants and dissolve his parliament: but it is equally the right and duty of the other branches of the Legislature to advise his Majesty upon the exercise of these and every other prerogative. A majority in parliament had sanctioned his Majesty's choice of his servants; how consistently, it is not now for me, but the country, to decide. There existed no visible obstacle to have prevented their getting through the business of the session. Whether apprehensions of further discoveries of fraud and peculation, on the point of being brought under consideration of parliament, influenced ministers, or the fear if they delayed the dissolution but a few weeks, they should lose the benefit of the cry they had industriously raised, I know not; but to my apprehension, a heavy responsibility is incurred by the advisers of the measure. The investigation begun by the late Ministers will not, I trust, be stifled, but a full and honest inquiry made into abuses in all departments. I am ready to acknowledge that measure should alone be the criterion of confidence or distrust; and, if we had no prior experience of the present men, it might be thought proper to suspend our judgment. But is that the case? On the death of Mr. Pitt (of whom I know many of you thought highly, and of whose memory I will not speak with disrespect) Lord Hawkesbury was commanded to form an administration. After twenty four hours of deliberation, he decided he could not make an arrangement fitted to the crisis. Important or momentous as the object was, it did not so wholly occupy this great Statesman, as to obliterate all remembrance of his own merits; he found time to bestow upon himself the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, one of the most lucrative offices under the crown. I wish the conduct of the Noble Lord had produced in the breasts of the succeeding Ministers the sentiments it raised in those of the public; we should not then have to deplore the act for enabling Lord Grenville to hold his Tellership of the Exchequer, with the

office of First Lord of the Treasury. Whatever were his claims of right, the temporary sacrifice of them to public feeling and opinion, would have been received as a boon, though it would not have lightened a feather in the scale of public burdens; it would have exalted public charecter in the estimation of the country, the loss of which is to be considered as one of the great sources of national calamity. In candour I am bound to declare, though I have no personal knowledge of Lord Grenville, that I believe him now to be one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age. The Abolition of the Slave Trade will reflect lustre upon his Administration. Both Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox considered it a measure in which the interests of humanity, justice, and policy, were combined. Its accomplishment will, to the latest period, redound to the honour of all who were concerned in effecting it, and, I trust, procure the Empire the blessings of Providence. What expectations are we to form of an administration, with the knowledge and experience of public opinion on the first acts of the two last Administrations, which commences, previous even to its public entry into office, by bestowing the Duchy of Lancaster for life on one of its Members, who, whatever be his abilities or merits as an Attorney General, had no services to plead, nor display of talents to urge, as recommendatory to the office, and this at a moment, too, when the confidence and pliability of Parliament might fairly be doubted; so that the Honorable Gentleman might have received a remuneration for services in an office, the duties of which he might never have exercised.

In justice to you and the Empire, I must entreat you to keep a watchful eye on public affairs —Do the annals of this country at any former period, do those of any other that ever existed, affords such proofs of attachment and loyalty to their King and Country, as Great Britain at this moment; do we not bear burthens that are unexampled, not only with fortitude, but with cheerfulness? is not every arm ready at its Country's call? Is there not a spirit of enthusiasm equal to whatever further necessaries may require? could any thing damp those patriotic feelings, but a doubt that what was thus freely granted, was improvidently and unfairly applied.— Should any such doubts arise, and Parliament neglect or omit to do its duty, then it would be incumbent upon you, and the rest of the independent and unpurchased electors of the United Empire, to carry your dutiful representations to the foot of the Throne, and beg the dismission of men, whose continuance in office might render the burdens your cheerfully bear intolerable. It does not be-

oome me, whilſt ſoliciting a ſeat in Parliament, to ſay any thing diſreſpectful of that body. I wiſh the experience of forty-one years could juſtify my hopes; it is not to that body I look for a ſtand being made againſt any appointment, but from the feelings and good ſenſe of the United Kingdom.

Freemen, a term of deſignation has of late years been adopted by ſome individuals of ſtyling themſelves King's friends, for what purpoſe I know not, if not to deceive and miſlead the people. What does the invidious diſtinction mean? Is there a man within theſe walls, is there an honeſt man in the United Empire who is not the King's friend? let me aſk what placed the preſent illuſtrious family upon the throne, but an invaſion of the Conſtitution? Is not the ſupport of that upon which his Majeſty's title to the Crown is founded, its beſt and only defence? I will yield to no one in attachment to the Conſtitution, implying thereby loyalty to the King, and fidelity to the other branches of the Government. What was the language uſed by thoſe who addreſſed your predeceſſors from the place where I now ſtand, and ſolicited their favour and ſupport, but profeſſions of attachment to the Conſtitution. Were not theſe accepted as the beſt pledges of loyalty. What, then, means this new fangled doctrine of King's friends? Is it to yield a ſervile compliance with the will of the favourite of a day? Is it to excuſe the blind and unqualified ſupport of Miniſters? Or does it imply a predilection for one branch of our Conſtitution over the others? To ſuch doctrines I am no friend, nor are ſuch doctrines friendly to royal power, or the true intereſts of Monarchy. The Crown is ſafe whilſt it reſts upon the Conſtitution; independent of it, it has no ſecurity. The prerogatives of the office of King, are dear to Engliſhmen, from the benefits and advantages they derive from them; every conſtitutional act of the Crown is a beneficent exerciſe of power in favour of the ſubject; whatever robs the people of their rights and liberties, takes from the Crown its brighteſt gems, the love, the attachment, and affection of the people; in the full poſſeſſion of thoſe rights, it is injurious to the Monarch, injuſtice to the country, for any individuals to arrogate to themſelves, what belongs to the people at large.

Freemen, if you again delegate me a ſuffrage in Parliament, I will continue my ſupport of the Conſtitution with energy and firmneſs. I will promote zealouſly the manufactures and agriculture of the country; and as it is my duty, ſo it will be my pride, to pay every attention to the local intereſts of this place, and to concur with thoſe meritorious and ſpirited individuals, by whoſe

exertions your city has made such quick and rapid improvemen
It is to such men the country is indebted for its unexampled pro
perity, and to be in any way instrumental in promoting their view
will be highly gratifying to me. I will keep a vigilant guard ov
the public purse, and promote a strict scrutiny into past abuse
such I confide has and will be my conduct; and whenever th
period occurs which is probably not distant, when you are agai
called upon to exercise your elective franchises, I trust I shall b
able to present myself to your choice with clean and unpollute
hands. My trust emanates from you; it is to your favour alon
I owe the honorable situation I aspire to; and I hope whilst
exercise it honestly and fairly, death only will rob me of the prid
of being your faithful, zealous, and attached servant.

END OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.